

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY



DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

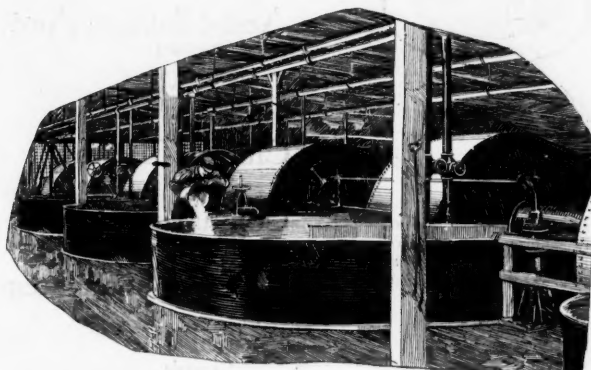
Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy
Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

VOLUME X.

NEW YORK, MAY 3, 1922

No. 18



Sulphate Alumina

Sulphuric Acid

Muriatic Acid

Sodium Sulphite

Sodium Bisulphite

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Phenol
Crystals

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Pure

Saccharin
Insoluble Powder 550

Saccharin
Soluble Granular and Large Crystals and Powder

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Salol

Sodium Salicylate

Vanillin
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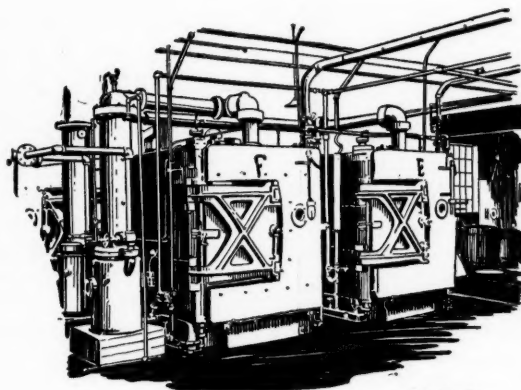
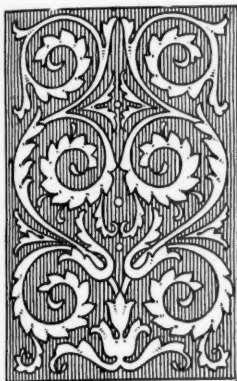
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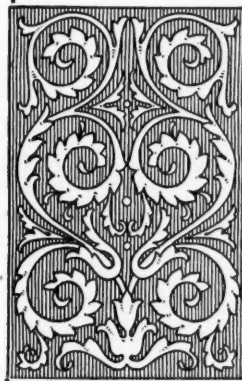
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This alignment of manufacturing facilities enhanced by access to goods not available here, administered by men whose equipment includes an experience of more than forty years, must appeal to all consumers of dyestuffs.

H. A. METZ & CO. Inc.
One Twenty Two Hudson Street New York City.
Boston Philadelphia Providence
Chicago Charlotte San Francisco

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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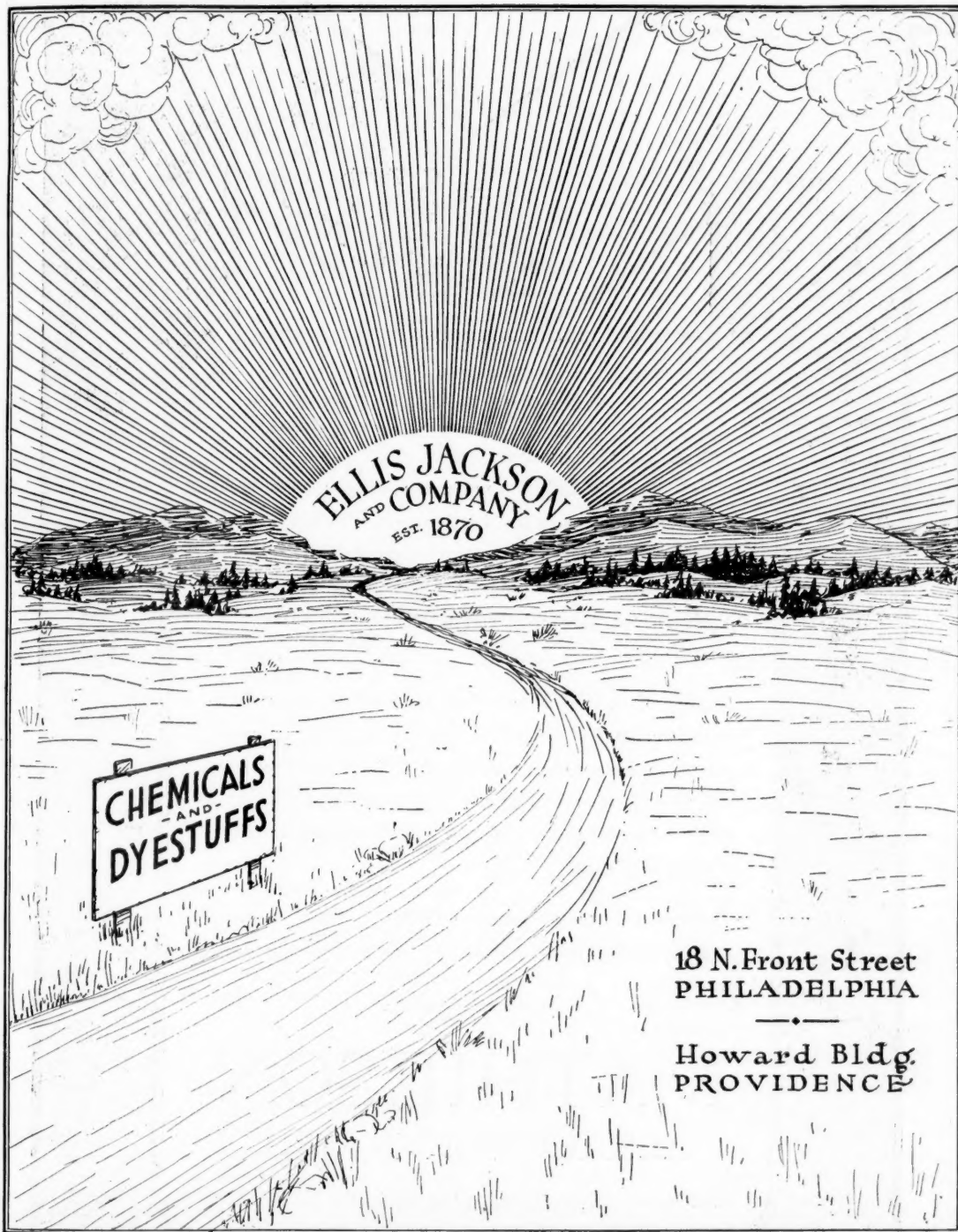
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THE South is famous for its hot breads, its waffles, its griddle cakes and the southern manufacturers of self-rising flours are the most critical buyers of bicarbonate of soda in the country. Competition among them is keen, and business success is won strictly upon the merit of the goods offered to the discriminating housewives of the South.

Quality of their raw materials is, therefore, their first consideration, and we believe that it is a significant compliment of our product that over 95% of the southern self-rising flour makers specify the "Eagle-Thistle Brand" of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. when purchasing bicarbonate of soda.

The commodity is produced so carefully that it is commonly repacked and merchandised as a reagent chemical.

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME X, NUMBER 18

[MAY 3, 1922]

METICULOUS IMPORTING RULES

Thousands of dollars are being spent every week by American importers as a result of the delays incidental to the bringing in of drug and chemical products from foreign parts. Enforced storage alone while waiting for the inspectors to pass imported goods, represents a considerable sum. Not only is the release of goods delayed for days, even weeks by the inadequate facilities at the command of the Customs authorities, but the constant changing of specifications on imports, along with the strictest kind of arbitrary rulings, at short notice and without proper warning to the trades, is playing havoc with the drug importing business. Shipments leave the primary market ports in such condition that they will pass the specifications of the Customs department. While en route, possibly a period of months, the rules are so changed that the goods cannot pass and are refused entry. The consignee has to re-export or bring the goods in under some other classification, possibly for technical use, at a loss.

A well-known drug and spice importer recently made the following statement which sums up the feeling of the importers in the matter: "The very inadequate inspection of arrivals here is largely contributory to many of the recent advances in prices; the market is very well known to be poorly supplied, yet never before has there been such unreasonable and dilatory action by the Government here, nor such far-fetched or meticulous reasons given for exclusion of needed stuff. And this straining is visited upon a trade that has done very much to insure the shipment of cleaner and better spices to American ports."

The answer is a larger and more efficient corps of samplers at the ports, a reasonable and expert enforcement of the regulations rather than more or less arbitrary restrictions, and the assured right of the importer to appeal to a higher authority, competent to review the acts of the local officials.

TEACHING CHEMISTS ECONOMICS

Every Spring the subject of education receives many suggestions, good, bad, or indifferent, as to changes that should revolutionize our system of collegiate education, but it is seldom that so rational an addition is made to the curriculum of a college as that recently announced by the College of the City of New York. The college is offering day and evening courses in economics designed primarily for chemical students and dealing specifically with the economic fundamentals of the industry which they are preparing to enter. So far no

such course has been offered, except in the University of Hard Knocks, and the courses in industrial chemistry generally offered, have laid so much emphasis on the chemistry involved that this very important phase of things has been totally neglected. Few scholars outside of the government departments have devoted any attention to the study of prime causes in this industry and the consequence has been that nothing beyond the governmental statistics has been compiled and these have received little concentrated study by those capable of interpreting them. No sympathetic contact exists at present between the technical staff of most organizations and their sales forces, the practical economists of business. The lack of this contact and the unfortunate ignorance of chemists generally on the subject of economics has been often bemoaned by practical executives in the field but it is only now that the educators have awakened to the possibilities for usefulness in this uncultivated field.

AMERICAN DYES GAINING FAVOR

The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers has "faced about" on the dye license question and now favors a selective embargo. The attorney who formerly represented the Association before the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in the dye investigation, and who wrote a letter to the Committee denouncing the investigation as a farce, has been repudiated by the Board of Governors who have notified Senator Shortridge, chairman of the sub-committee, that they are not opposed to the Chemical and Dye Control Section of the Treasury Department. Mr. Demming, the attorney, took a final fling at the Association by obtaining permission from the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee to place in the record copies of resolutions passed by the Association during the last three years in opposition to the embargo.

Members of the Association have changed their opinion of American dyes, as shown by a telegram to the Senate Committee from John Fitzgibbon, manager of the Phoenix Knitting Works, Milwaukee, one of the largest hosiery manufacturers in the country, who says: "We buy substantial quantities of American dyestuffs for our plants, and find that American manufacturers are making dyes of equal quality with any German products at reasonable and continually decreasing prices, and that cost of American dyes is no hardship to us."

The telegram reflects the general feeling of members of the Association of Hosiery and Underwear

Manufacturers, said John Nash McCullaugh, consulting industrial manager, who appeared for the Association and repudiated Demming's testimony as not representing the views of a majority of the members.

The latest complaint on American dyes comes from the paper industry. At the recent meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry one of the speakers complained that the extreme fastness of the dyes used in recent years makes it very difficult to use colored rags in the manufacture of white paper.

The selling policy of a receivership is interesting discussion in heavy chemical and intermediate circles. Does his double responsibility to the Court and to the creditors make him dump materials regardless of price, or force him to maintain the highest price possible? It's a test question soon to be answered.

A neat distinction between American and foreign valuation in the tariff debate has been contributed by a chemist when he said, "It is a question whether Uncle Sam wants the American manufacturer or the foreign export agent to do our tariff 'bookkeeping.'"

If the opinion of Joseph E. Davis, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, that price cutting below cost is illegal holds in court, a lot of convictions can be obtained in the chemical and dye industries.

CHANGES IN BRITISH TARIFF RATES

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 3.—A number of corrections in the list of goods falling under the British Safeguarding of Industries Act and subject to a duty of 33½ per cent when imported from foreign countries have been received by the Tariff Division of the Department of Commerce. The following goods are removed from the dutiable list: Acid gallic, acid tannic and acid gallotannic, alum chrome and chrome alum, aluminum sulphocyanide and aluminum thiocyanate; R anthracene, antimony fluoride, antimony potassium tartrate, potassium antimony tartrate and tartar emetic, barium chlorate, R barium peroxide, barium sulphocyanide and barium thiocyanate; R calcium biphosphate, calcium ferro cyanide, chromium oxide, chromium sulphate, copper sulphocyanide and thiocyanate; hydrogen peroxide, magnesium silicofluoride, mercury oxide; R naphthalene, oenanthalic ether, phenalgine, pinene, potassium perchlorate, sodium chromate, sodium perborate, sodium perchlorate, sodium permanganate, sodium silicofluoride, tin oxide.

The prefix "R" should be inserted before the following products, Ammonium phosphate, copper oxide, haematoxylin, methylethylketone, potassium bisulphite, potassium permanganate, sodium acetate, sodium phosphate, tri.; titanium oxide. (R means that the item is included only when it is pure, extra pure, etc.)

The item "acid acetic," "80 per cent grade or higher" should read "acid acetic glacial," "R calcium phosphates" should read "R calcium phosphates (other than R calcium bisulphate,) and "bronyl propionate" should read "bornyl propionate."

A CONTRIBUTED EDITORIAL

By H. O. CHUTE,
Consulting Chemist, New York

PROTECTING AMERICAN PATENTS

No compulsory working clause can be added to our patent law without seriously conflicting with the Constitution of the United States. Our patent system was given sanction by the Constitution for the express purpose of promoting "the Progress of Science and the useful Arts," and in carrying out this purpose Congress was authorized to secure "for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries." On the face of the matter no other prerogative is granted Congress than the limitation of time for the Constitution specifically states that **exclusive** rights are to be granted. No matter how desirable it might be, and it cannot be considered in the least so from the standpoint of the individual inventor whom the Constitution rewards with the exclusive right to his discovery, no compulsory working clause can be constitutionally added to our patent law.

Compulsory working clause bills have been introduced in the present Congress with the idea of protecting our American chemical industry, and particularly the organic part of it, from foreigners. However the chemical industry fails to realize how small it is in comparison with other American industries and what a great hurt would be inflicted elsewhere by such legislation. In fostering these young chemical industries and protecting them from foreigners who obtain patents here with the idea of protecting themselves in the import of the products of foreign plants, it seems much more logical and just that Congress provide, through its tariff measures, an especially heavy surtax, say 50%, on imports of patented articles. This could be so arranged as to apply only to those groups of articles needing protection and would not result in harm to other industries. Unquestionably this would be a far simpler solution of the difficulty than the enactment of complex patent laws and international treaties.

Railroad freight rates are likely to be reduced approximately \$250,000,000 in the aggregate by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reductions are expected to include a 10 per cent cut in the freight rate on coal, the continuation as a permanent feature of the 10 per cent cut made in the rate of agricultural products and a similar reduction in rates on certain building materials. Railroad officials expect reductions in the men's wages amounting almost to the same sum, when the U. S. Railroad Labor Board announces its decision.

Articles of incorporation of Boyds Consolidated, Ltd., of London, have been filed at Oakland, Cal. The capitalization is \$6,813,100. The company controls borax mines on the desert of Southern California, and has incorporated to comply with the state law. Only a part of the capitalization is represented in California properties. Of the seven directors of the firm the only American is F. M. Smith of San Francisco, who has been a leading figure in the California borax industry for many years.

The Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis arranged an extensive chemical exhibit at its rooms, when the Indiana Section of the American Chemical Society was in session, recently, at Indianapolis.

What Do You Think of The Tariff?

Manufacturers, Importers, and Consumers Uphold and Attack the New Senate Rates

THAT the tariff rates as they now stand, following the Senate Finance Committee revisions of the House rates as embodied in the Fordney Bill, might be commented upon from all angles represented in the American drug and chemical industries, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS has secured the opinions of a number of manufacturers, importers, and consumers, some of which were published last week.

"Just what do you think of the tariff rates as they now stand? In what way and to what extent will they affect your particular business?" These represented the point of approach, the effort to secure a broad view of the situation which might be consolidated for the benefit of all readers. Some of the replies stated in no uncertain terms that the tariff was a huge farce, unjust, economically unsound, and a political makeshift. One writer refused to give an opinion, for, he stated, his letter would require asbestos paper, and none was available in his office at the moment. Others took the opposite side, favoring high rates, and even stating that many are far from high enough. The opinions follow:

W.W. DeFrees, Pfaltz & Bauer, New York, chemical and essential oil importers—In the interests of manufacturers of perfumes, toilet soaps, and other industries using aromatic and synthetic chemicals, we earnestly protest against the continuation of the embargo feature in the proposed tariff bill, as applied to these products. If an embargo against foreign manufactured goods of any kind is justifiable, let it be applied to finished goods and not to raw materials or products which are required by our manufacturers, who are endeavoring to compete with foreign finished goods. Their endeavors will be in vain, however, unless they have free access like their foreign competitors, to the world's markets.

It is not a question of price nor origin of such materials, but a question of quality, which our manufacturer must have to enable him to compete with his foreign competitor. To deprive him of this privilege, that of buying the material which is best suited to his particular need, and which is essential to produce a competitive finished product, is to deprive him of the very weapon most needed to meet foreign competition.

John Boyer, Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, chemical manufacturers—It is this company's feeling that there should be a duty on liquid chlorine to protect the development of the national industry.

The duty on bleaching powder should be at least ten dollars (\$10) per ton, and on the other commodities which we produce, the proposed schedule is satisfactory.

F. C. Teipel & Co., New York, importers—If it is the intention to prevent trade from flowing in its natural channels as much as possible, then the tariff scheme is an excellent one. As far as single items are concerned it would seem strange to impose a duty of some 10c a pound on products such as naphthalene which is selling today at about 6 cents a pound. The same applies to a good many other products to the same extent. In our opinion there should certainly be made a distinction between the higher priced intermediates and such products as naphthalene, etc., which can almost be classified as crudes.

J. C. Howell, Brookmire Economic Service, New York, economists—This writer believes that the best interests of the United States and our interests in the world as a whole would be better conserved by the defeat of this bill. From present indications, it does not seem

as though this bill will be defeated, but a period of the freest possible international trade for a period of years would be the best possible panacea for the economic ills which now afflict and must continue to afflict an impoverished world.

Since the world's troubles are rooted largely in economic maladjustments, the easiest and the surest way to eliminate these troubles is through the freest possible interchange of commodities in international trade. The erection of tariff barriers in the present economic condition of the world is certain to postpone this readjustment so necessary to the world's economic health. This policy practiced principally by the only country which is in a position to contribute materially to economic restoration seems selfish and unsound.

R. E. Apthorp, Essex Aniline Works, Boston, dye manufacturers—If the law is passed as proposed, the dyestuff industry in this country should be able to survive. Of course the embargo feature is very necessary. Our hope is that it will be extended for a longer period than one year. The necessity for the embargo cannot be too strongly stated. An embargo lasting only one year is really hardly enough to warrant a dyestuff manufacturer spending much money in the development of dyestuffs not now made in this country, as he would barely get his product perfected before he would be obliged to compete with foreign manufacturers who may have been producing the same dyestuff for a great number of years. It is well known that the efficient manufacture of dyestuffs requires a considerable period of production before the costs can be brought down to where they should be. For these reasons we believe the embargo feature should be the cornerstone of any satisfactory tariff law at present as regards the American dyestuff industry.

Fred H. Ungerer, Ungerer & Co., New York, essential oil importers—It would be difficult to locate in any of the bills of the past a more glaring inconsistency than confronts the perfumers and other users of imported aromatic chemicals in Paragraphs 26 and 56. Paragraph 56 is headed "Perfume Materials" and it is therefore natural to find several specific ones listed together with the provision "and all natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals all the foregoing not mixed and not compounded, and not specifically provided for, 45 per cent ad valorem." This is seemingly sufficiently specific and sufficiently drastic, but

when the careful reader of the tariff turns to paragraph 26 he finds "artificial musk, benzyl acetate,—and other synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals, including flavors," these products to be dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem and seven cents per pound specific.

It is a matter of no little interest to the perfume industry to know just why synthetic perfume materials are included in two widely different paragraphs and whether or not it is the intention of the framers of this tariff phraseology to shift all such products to a 60 per cent duty basis while apparently listing them at 45 per cent. The matter is of too much importance to those concerned to permit dangerous ambiguities like the one just mentioned.

J. A. Williams, Kings Specialty Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., manufacturers—Personally, I can see no necessity for placing a twenty-five per cent duty on any of the essential oils. Little more than a fair profit is available for manufacturing consumers with present costs, but this is doubtful if the tariff raises essential oil prices twenty-five per cent.

Oscar A. de Polo, New York, importer—I consider and have considered the Fordney Tariff Act as presented, the most impractical, uncommercial, unbusiness-like and destructive abortion ever presented by ignorant politicians, as it has in every one of its aspects the "Handwriting on the Wall" of totally non-business, and as though compiled principally, by graft seekers and insensate and grasping extortionists: While writing this, an importer and exporter of over thirty years experience totally concurs in the above expressed opinion.

J. H. D. Rodier, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, chemical manufacturers—We are heartily in favor of an early enactment of the Tariff Act as reported to the Senate by Senator McCumber. There are many schedules of course that, to our way of thinking, have not been worked out in a satisfactory manner and unless the American valuation plan prevails, the ad valorem rates will be of little use. Competition from abroad in chemicals is particularly severe. Certain finished chemicals are now coming in in unprecedented volume. This is due, of course, to the extraordinary conditions prevailing in the foreign countries, Germany especially, and to the remarkable depreciation in the foreign currency, again especially of Germany. The specific rates fixed for the chemical industry are in some instances inadequate and should be rectified by amendment, if possible. On the whole, however, this bill is so much in advance of the present legislation that we hope it may be speedily enacted.

Naturally, we were disappointed that the amendment to protect the synthetic organic chemical industry was not effective for a longer period than one year. This is discouraging to those who have their money invested in the upbuilding of the organic chemical industry in this country as the period, even with the presidential power to make it two years, is insufficient to warrant capital going forward with further extensions and improvements to plants. It is to be hoped that an amendment will be offered and passed making the period not less than five years.

F. Morgenstern, New York, importer—Briefly, I believe that there are a few branches of the chemical industry which genuinely and justly deserve protection and should receive it; but on the whole, I think, that the proposed tariff would be more of a deterrent factor

to business progress than a favorable influence because of the uncertainties which it would create if enacted.

W. E. Miller, Coignet Chemical Products, Co., New York, importers—The rates on gelatines and glues in the proposed tariff merely mean that the American producers can add the equivalent to their present prices, which will give them a net profit just so much greater than the handsome profit they are making now, which is evident in the consistency of their dividend payments.

The rate on edible gelatine costing less than 40c per pound is 25 per cent ad valorem and 7c per pound. This is most emphatically prohibitive and the fact that the imported edible gelatines are the purest offered on this market will compel the domestic consumers to discontinue the use of same and take up the use of the domestic goods which are not as pure and you can be assured that the domestic producers will add the equivalent of this duty to their present prices resulting in the American consumer being forced to consume an article of less purity and to pay an exorbitant price for it.

On the question of phosphorus, this commodity has been taken off the free list and placed in the schedule at a rate of 8c per pound. We are at a complete loss to understand how such a decision was reached. The most authentic figures that we can obtain are that it costs about 19c per pound to produce phosphorus in this country. Our phosphorus is made at our plants in France and by the time it reaches our warehouse on this side available for trade, it costs us 20c per pound. Our present price on this material ranges from 23c to 30c per pound, according to quantity sold. The domestic manufacturers are selling it in large quantities at less than 22c per pound. Where is the necessity of protection to the extent of 8c per pound? This will again merely mean that foreign phosphorus will be barred from this market and the American price will at once advance 8c or more per pound.

When the Senate Finance Committee were having their hearings on this schedule and reached the paragraph on phosphorus, one of the domestic manufacturers claimed that it cost him 38c per pound to make it. In our opinion this was a most damaging confession of manufacturing inefficiency and we would suggest that this firm go out of the phosphorus business.

Of course, the domestic chemical industry has been adversely affected by the competition of German chemicals which have been imported on this market at only a fraction of the domestic cost of production and it is possible that the framers of this bill had this in mind but they evidently either overlooked the condition in Germany or did not care to go to the trouble of giving it any study or they would have learned that the reason Germany could export to this country at these ridiculous prices was that they were using their war stocks of raw material to make these chemicals, but would have to advance their prices materially as soon as they were compelled to go outside of Germany for their raw material and purchase same with depreciated marks. This has developed now to such an extent that on some chemicals, the German prices have been advanced 500 per cent, in fact Germany is now buying some chemicals in the United States that they exported to this country a short time ago.

The DePrees chemical Co., Holland, Mich., has awarded a contract for a three-story plant addition, estimated to cost \$500,000, including equipment.

CREDIT MEN REPORT ON DRUG TRADE

Business is distinctly on the upward trend, according to reports received by the National Association of Credit Men from 88 representative concerns in 10 different lines of business in Eastern, Middle Western and Southern states, which have been summarized by Dr. John Whyte, Director of Research. Of these concerns 78 per cent report sales in dollars for March 1922 better than for February of this year and 55 per cent report their sales in dollars better for March of 1922 as compared with March 1921.

Collections for March, 1922, compared with February, 1922, also show an improvement, 59 per cent reporting improved collections. As compared with March 1921, however, collections have fallen off slightly; only 46 per cent report better collections in March, 1922, as compared with the same month of the preceding year.

In answer to the question, "Has the revival of business activity reached your line?" 67 per cent answered "yes" as against 33 per cent who answered "no."

The detailed report on the drug and chemical trade follows: Seven manufacturers reporting, from Michigan, Alabama, Louisiana, Virginia, Tennessee, New York, Wisconsin. Comparing figures for March, 1922 with those for February, 1922: Collections: 6 better, 1 stationary, 0 worse. Sales in dollars: 6 better, 0 stationary, 1 worse. Sales in units: 5 better, 1 stationary, 1 worse. Comparing figures for March, 1922, with those for March, 1921: Collections: 5 better, 1 stationary, 1 worse. Sales in dollars: 5 better, 1 stationary, 1 worse. Sales in units: 5 better, 1 stationary, 1 worse. To question revival of business activity: 4 yes, 3 no.

KING ATTACKS CHEMICAL SCHEDULE

(Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Senator King, of Utah, says the rates in the chemical schedule of the Fordney Tariff bill will permit profiteering, and the levying of tribute upon the people of the country by the chemical trust, the medicine trust and the dye trust.

"This bill is in the interest of the drug manufacturers, the wholesalers and perhaps the retailers," said Senator King. "We forgive the trusts and combinations for robbing the people on steel and iron, but what excuse is there for putting it within the power of trusts and combinations to rob the people on drugs and medicines that are essential to the health of every family?"

The first vote on the Fordney tariff in the Senate was taken on Tuesday, and stood 37 to 21 in favor of a duty of 5 cents a pound on acetic anhydride, as reported by the Senate Finance Committee, and against an amendment offered by Senator King which would have reduced the duty to 2½ cents per pound.

Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce will make the principal address at the Trade Association Round Table, to be held Wednesday morning, May 10, at the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Other speakers on the program are H. B. Thompson, counsel of the Proprietary Association, with offices in Washington, D. C., who will read a paper on "The Relation of Trade Associations to State and Federal Legislative Bodies"; and G. S. Lee, of the Asphalt Association, who will lead the discussion of addresses.

The John T. Stanley Co., soap manufacturers, Twelfth avenue and Thirtieth street, New York, has bought a six-story building adjoining the plant.

NON-PARTISAN TARIFF BILL DEMANDED BY MANUFACTURERS AROUSED BY DELAY

Headquarters Established in New York and Frelinghuysen Bill to Transfer Tariff Commission to Department of Commerce is Approved—Members of Organization Committee

(Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., May 3.—There is a growing feeling among those who are closely following the tariff bill that the bill will not become law at this session of Congress. While prominent leaders of the Senate reiterate statements which have been made to the effect that the bill will become law, the general feeling seems to be that while the bill probably will be passed by the Senate at the present session of Congress, that it will be held up in conference and not reported out until after the November elections. The talk is that the Congressmen do not feel that they can consistently appear before their constituents with such an unscientific tariff bill as the present one seems to be.

The Preliminary Organization Committee for an American Non-Partisan Scientific Tariff, with temporary headquarters at 141 Broadway, has been formed and includes in its membership J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; F. J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association; J. L. Kimbrough, president of the Indiana Manufacturers' Association; J. Philip Bird, president of the New Jersey Manufacturers' Association; George A. Galliver, president of the American Writing Paper Co., and vice-president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; W. K. Leonard, president of the Piqua Hosiery Company and recently president of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association, and George R. Meyercord, ex-president Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

A "scientific" tariff would be accompanied by the adoption of the Frelinghuysen bill recently introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. This bill provides for transferring the control of the Tariff Commission to the Secretary of Commerce. Under his direction the commission, aided and advised by selected groups of agriculturists, industrialists and labor leaders, would assemble data from which Congress would be able to draft a permanent tariff based on "American production and conversion costs." The term "American production and conversion costs," it is explained, means the cost of labor, including overhead, transportation, insurance, and all other charges that are involved in transforming raw materials into finished products. On the basis of the difference between these costs in this country and abroad, a tariff measure with specific duties, wherever possible, would be written.

SALESMEN TO MEET IN MAY

Three new members, L. D. Etman, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.; F. S. Washburn, Jr., American Cyanamid Co.; and James A. Kilcommons, Kalbfleisch Corp., were elected by the Executive Committee of the Salesmen's Association at their meeting at the Chemists' Club last week.

A definite program of meetings for the next winter season was discussed and plans drawn up which will be submitted to the members of the New York Chapter at their meeting which will be held about the middle of May, at which a prominent chemical purchasing agent is expected to be the speaker of the evening. The May meeting will be in charge of the Executive Committee and will be held at the Advertising Club.

TESTS FOR DYE FASTNESS IN SILK AND COTTON SKEINS AND FABRICS

Specifications Submitted to National Council of Dyes and Colors by Walter M. Scott and H. C. Meserve, Committee on Standard Colors, Appointed by the Council.

..Walter M. Scott, of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, has submitted the following recommendations for fastness specifications on colored silk fabrics, to the National Council of Dyes and Colors. Mr. Scott suggests that the fabrics might be classified as follows:

Class I. Non-washable. Including all fabrics showing a noticeable change of shade in Test No. 5. These goods may be dry-cleaned.

Class II. Washable in soap and salt at 85° F. Including all fabrics showing no appreciable change of shade in Test No. 5.

Class III. Washable in soap at 85°F. Including all fabrics showing no appreciable change of shade in Test No. 4.

Class IV. Washable in soap at 120° F. Including all fabrics showing no appreciable change of shade in Test No. 3.

It would not seem advisable to wash silk fabrics at temperature exceeding 120° F. When submitting to the dyer a sample of the shade required, a quotation could be requested for the production of this shade with dyestuffs which would fall within any of the above classifications.

A washing test for dyed silk, proposed by the Research Committee of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, follows:

Directions for Testing: On Skeins—Take about a 5-inch length of the dyed silk skein, divide it in three parts, and add to each part an equal amount of undyed silk, wool and cotton, respectively, then weave into a braid. Heat the soap solution to the designated temperature, then immerse the braid for two minutes. Remove the braid from the solution, pass it through a wringer, and then return to the soap solution again. Repeat this process until there have been five immersions in the soap of two minutes each, followed by a passage through the wringer. At the end, rinse the braid in cold water, extract and dry. Note staining of wool, cotton or white silk, also loss in shade of the dyed silk.

On Pieces—For this test use a piece about four inches square and duplicate the procedure described above. If the piece is a plain color, note simply change in shade. If there are colored stripes or any other pattern, note change in shade and also staining of the adjacent fabric.

Specifications for Solution and Temperature:

Test No. 1—Soap Solution (1%) at boil

Test No. 2—Soap Solution (1%) at 160°F.

Test No. 3—Soap Solution (1%) at 120°F.

Test No. 4—Soap Solution (1%) at 85°F.

Test No. 5—Equal volumes of soap solution (1%) and salt solution (1%) at 85°F.

The soap used is the best grade of neutral tallow chip, such as Lux or Ivory flakes.

Silks

Material used for	Class	Suggested Fastness to Washing Classification
Dresses, evening wear.....	1	greater fastness optional
Dresses, afternoon wear....	1	greater fastness optional
Sport clothes	3	greater fastness optional
Underwear	3	greater fastness optional
Hosiery	4	greater fastness optional
Waists	2	greater fastness optional
Curtains and Hangings....	2	greater fastness optional
Upholstery	1	greater fastness optional
Ribbons and neckties	1	greater fastness optional

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers also has submitted a report concerning cotton materials, and H. C. Meserve stated that their research committee was taking up this matter in more detail and would make a further report. The preliminary report follows:

The cotton industry uses several classes of dyes to obtain the desired objects. Perhaps the largest class of colors are those used for dress materials, either piece dyed or yarn dyed. For this class of colors the importance of their fastness seems to be first, resistance to bleeding, second, to washing, and third, to light. The material must not bleed but can show a very slight fading due to washing or light without serious criticism, providing the fading is uniform.

The next large class of dyes are used for draperies and material for similar purposes where the fastness to light is the primary requirement, with a fair fastness to washing as a second requirement.

The third class of colors which are used are for underwear where fastness to washing would perhaps come first, with fastness to perspiration second. There are, of course, a great many other specific uses for which dyes are used in the cotton industry, and in some instances the requirements are more severe than for any of the above general classes.

Complaint has been received from Samuel Floersheimer, of Samuel Floersheimer & Bro., who reports that he is having trouble on Navy Blue silk crepe, the colors in the same piece of goods being in various shades, and he asked if it were possible to obtain a satisfactory navy blue on this material, to which Mr. Scott replied that it was quite possible to obtain well dyed and satisfactory navy blue.

At a meeting of the Council on April 21, M. Mosesohn made a motion to form a committee to investigate the various recommendations of fastness as obtained from different industries and to embody these in a recommendation to the Council for definite action. The chairman appointed the following members as a Committee on Standard Colors: Walter M. Scott, H. R. Wilder, H. Ruegg, Henry I. Blum, E. H. Killheffer, J. M. Matthews. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Council on Friday, May 19, at 3 o'clock, at the rooms of the United Waist League, 29 East 32nd street, after which the meeting adjourned.

U. S. FOOD PRODUCTS CO.'S DEBTS

The U. S. Food Products Corp., 25 Broadway, filed schedules in bankruptcy, listing liabilities of \$36,996,830, which includes liabilities of subsidiary companies, and assets of \$57,842,896, consisting of corporate stock of the Distilling Company of America of the par value of \$40,897,593, and for other subsidiary companies aggregating \$4,123,828; notes amounting to \$9,087,814; accounts, \$3,414,721; shipping, \$250,000; cash, \$65,938. The principal creditors listed are the Equitable Trust Company, \$5,143,888, secured claim on indebtedness of parent company; \$4,444,708 on indebtedness of Sugar Products Co., which is guaranteed by parent company; \$3,426,241 on indebtedness of U. S. Food Products Corp. (Illinois corporation), also guaranteed by parent company; \$496,289 on indebtedness of Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Co., guaranteed by parent company; Bankers Trust Co., \$5,993,363, secured; Chase National Bank \$100,736, secured; United Fruit Co., \$98,526; Chatham and Phoenix Bank, \$93,238.

Java exported 310 tons of quinine during 1920 as compared with 282 in 1921. In 1920, 31 tons were shipped to this country and in 1921, 10 tons.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Air Reduction	54	55	H'k Electro	55	65
Allied Chem. & D.	65	66	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Ch. & D., pf. 106½	107		Int. Agricult.	10	10½
*Am. Ag. Ch.	38½	39	Int. Agricult., pf.	39	40
Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	66½	67	*Int. Nickel	17½	18
Am. Chicle, pf.	12	12½	*Int. Nickel, pf.	79	82
*Am. Cot. Oil	24½	25	*Int. Salt	50	60
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	55	58	K. Solvay	60	60
Am. Cyan.	15	20	*Mathieson Alk.	30	31
*Am. Cyan., pf.	35	45	Merck & Co., pf.	77	80
*Am. Druggists S.	5½	6	Merrimac	77	79
Am. Glue	40	45	Mulford Co.	45	50
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	Mutual Co.	150	150
*Am. Linseed	33	33½	*National Lead	92	93
*Am. Linseed, pf.	55	56	*National Lead, pf. 111	113	113
*Am. Malt	12	13	N. J. Zinc	145	147
*Am. Zinc	17½	18½	N. J. Zinc	96	100
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	42	45	Parke, Davis & Co.	88	90
Atlas Powder	115	120	Penn. Salt	65	67
Atlas Powd., pf.	78	80	People's Gas, Chi.	81½	82
British Am. Chem.	1	65	Procter & Gamble	124	128
By. Prod. Co.	57	63	Procter & Gam., pf.	102	106
Carborundum	135	135½	Rollin Ch.	80	80
Carborundum, pf.	113½	116	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
Casein Co.	30	45	Royal Baking Po.	105	110
Celluloid Co.	104	104½	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	92	94
Celluloid Co., pf.	109	109½	Sherwin-Williams	21½	23
Ches. Mfg.	190	195	Sherwin-W., pf.	93	97
Ches. Mfg., pf.	109	112	Stand. Ch.	90	100
*Corn Products	101½	102	Swan & Finch	30	35
*Corn Products, pf.	113	114	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	11	12
*Davison Chem.	59½	60½	Tex. Gulf. Sul.	42½	43
Dow Chem.	200	200	Union Carbide	57	58½
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	Union Sulphur	69	69½
Du Pont	100	105	*Un. Drug	48	49
Du Pont, pf.	76	78	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	48	49
Du Pont Chem.	9	9½	*Un. Dyewood	31	38
*Freeport, Tex. Sul.	16½	17	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Freeport, Tex. Sul. pf. 91	93	93	Un. Gas, Imp.	38	39
Grasselli	130	130	Un. Gas, Imp., pf.	50	51
Grasselli, pf.	100	101½	U. S. Gypsum	50	50
Hercules	151	154	*U. S. Indus. Al.	49½	50
Hercules, Powd., pf.	97	99	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	90	91
Heyden Chem.	1	1½	*Va.-Car. Ch.	33	34
			*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	78	80
			*V. Vivadon	12	12½

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The American Smelting and Refining Company will expend \$750,000 immediately for reviving of mining in Colorado. Of this sum, \$100,000 will be put by the American Smelting and Refining Company in the Rawley group of mines near Salida. The metals Exploration Company is to put in another \$100,000 and the Rawley Company, composed of Eastern financiers, is to expend \$300,000 or more. The Coolbaugh process of treating complex ores will be introduced into the Durango smelter, where \$250,000 is to be expended in building an addition.

The report of the Eastman Kodak Co. for 1921, shows net profits of \$14,105,861.04. This is a decrease of \$4,460,349.88 over profits for 1920 and about equal to the company's profits in 1918. The report gives the company's resources as \$97,192,516.56, the figure not including good-will and patents.

The New Jersey Zinc Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31, last: Earnings of \$1,126,080 after expenses, taxes, maintenance, depreciation, etc., compared with \$654,697 in the previous quarter. The surplus for the quarter after interest and dividends was \$155,773.

The American Glue Co. reports a net income of \$496,110, after charges and Federal taxes, equal after preferred dividends to \$8.87 a share on the \$4,367,600 common stock. In 1920 the company reported a net income of \$830,445, equal to \$15.35 a share on the stock then outstanding.

The American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. reports for the first quarter of the current year a profit of \$50,152, before depreciation and depletion. This compares with a loss of \$98,971 in the corresponding period of 1921.

One hundred shares of preferred stock of the Calco Chemical Co. were sold at the Vesey Street Auction salesrooms, April 27, for \$550 for the lot.

JUDGMENTS IN THE CHEMICAL TRADE

Judgments were recorded last week as follows:

Liberty Oil and Disinfectant Co. against Bradley Motor Oil Co., \$421.95; City of New York against the Dr. Charles Co., \$115.61.

Wyoming Dyestuff and Chemical Corp., against the Pioneer Dyestuff and Chemical Co., Inc., for \$112.37; The Barrett Co., against Frank J. Law, judgment for \$953.60; E. Margolies against the Chocolate Yeast Co., Inc., for \$178.36; Air Reduction Sales Co., against Sundries Co., Inc., \$122.30; L. Kepper against Philip Levin, trading as the Victory Piece Dye Works, for \$578.20; United Varnish Co., Inc., against Harry Jaffe, for \$228.20.

The Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Co., filed a judgment for \$12,141.80, last week against the Standard Smelting and Refining Co.

A judgment for \$1,299.34 was filed this week, by the United Naval Stores Co., against Max Levine and Herman Goodman.

The Cambridge Soap and Chemical Co. has filed a judgment for \$170.55 against Aloysius E. Remner.

The British Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Co., reports a loss of £1,099,305 for the fiscal year ended with June 30, 1921. The common stock has been reduced from £2,300,000 to £1,150,000. The directors have decided to postpone considering the reorganization scheme of the company to May 1, and have called a meeting for that date.

The deficit of \$1,273,244 after dividends, maintenance and other expense, reported by the General Asphalt Company for the year of 1921 is attributed to a declining demand for roofing, flooring, and compounds manufactured by the company. Gross business for the year amounted to but \$9,915,790 as compared with \$16,014,470 in 1920.

The National Lead Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 15 to holders of record May 26. President Cornish told the directors that the business at the Baltimore plant is improving, which indicates that business conditions in the South are much better.

The textile strike in New England will go on, owing to failure of manufacturers and workers to get together. Renewed rioting is reported in Rhode Island.

New Incorporations

Conversion Products Corp., Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. Dyestuffs. John J. Dooley, George W. Study, Lester C. Burlett, New York. Incorporated by United States Corporation Co.

W. H. Campbell, New York, capital \$10,000. Chemicals, metals and lumber. B. and W. H. Campbell, C. H. Smith. Attorney, G. J. Barry, 300 Madison ave.

Cozzine Chemical Co. of New Jersey, 4 Green Valley, Madison, N. J., capital \$50,000.

H. Bloeser Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$5,000. Alcohol, turpentine and chemicals. H. A. Bloeser, G. E. Keller, J. R. Hartley. Attorney, A. F. Geyer, Buffalo.

Pensacola Creosoting Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$150,000. Incorporated by the Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Rath Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Chemicals.

Nudro Co., Bayonne, N. J., capital \$500,000. To manufacture chemicals. G. F. and Robert L. Eaton, 115 E. 5th st., Bayonne.

United Chemical Co., Dallas, Tex., capital \$30,000. William G. Carroll, G. T. and E. O. Cobb.

Annabelle Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., capital \$100,000. Chemicals. N. Vaeth, L. and G. Kalifetz, Syracuse. Attorneys, Shea & Crimmins, Syracuse.

Winner Laboratories, New York, capital \$50,000. Chemical engineering. A. A. and E. F. Smith, J. Baptiste. Attorneys, Frost, Watson & Sharp, Albany.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 1034-1035

IMPORTERS ADVANCE ARSENIC PRICES

Higher Quotations Announced on Lithopone, Barium Chloride, Potassium Chlorate, Caustic Potash and Yellow Prussiate of Soda, Owing to Reports from Primary Markets Abroad—Domestic Barium Chloride Lower Than Importers' Prices

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced Arsenic, ¼ lb. Barium Chloride, Imp., \$5 ton Lithopone, Imp., ¼ lb. Soda Prussiate, Yellow, 1½ lb	Potash Caustic, Imp., ¼ lb. Potash Chlorate, Imp., ¼ lb. Soda Caustic, Resale, 5c cwt. Soda Prussiate, Yellow, 1½ lb
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Declined

Ammonium Sulfate, f.a.s., 5c cwt. Sodium Nitrate, 5c cwt.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial .....lb.	\$.08½	\$.08½	\$.08½	\$.11
Sulfuric Acid, 65 deg. ....ton	14.00	14.00	14.00	18.00
Bleaching Powder, Works. 100 lbs.	1.60	1.60	1.90	2.40
Copper Sulfate .....100 lbs.	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.25
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.06	.05¼	.05¼	.05½
Saltpetre, gran. ....lb.	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼	.09¼
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. ....100 lbs.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.90
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.65	3.60	3.65	3.65
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.11½
Average	2.985	2.979	3.056	3.509

Prices generally have shown a firmer trend in view of continued advances abroad. Importers are being forced to advance their prices on many items. Arsenic, lithopone, barium chloride, potassium chlorate, caustic potash and yellow prussiate of soda are higher in importers' hands on higher markets abroad and higher replacement costs. Domestic makers have followed up on barium chloride and are sold up pretty well through May. Resale caustic soda is firmer in the spot market. Ammonium sulfate and nitrate of soda are lower here.

Acid, Acetic—No change. Quoted basis 28 per cent in carlots of barrels at \$2.37½. Glacial at 8½c@11½c in carlots of barrels as to brand. Business slow.

Acid, Mixed—Makers quote tanks at 7½c@8c per unit of nitric f. o. b. works. Drums at works are quoted at 8c per unit of nitric. Sulfuric at 1c per unit.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices are quoted over a wide range as to maker. Twenty degree in carlots in carboys at \$1.10@1.50 per hundred at works.

Acid, Nitric—Price basis for 38° in carlots of carboys at works is \$5.40@5.65 as to brand. Single carboys 38° works at \$5.65@6.55 as to brand. Other grades proportional.

Acid, Sulfuric—Makers quote \$14 to \$16 per ton for tank carlots of 66° at works as to seller. Drums, carlots and less are quoted at \$20@22 per ton. Prices on 60° in tanks at works are \$9@11 per ton as to seller. Oleum in tanks is quoted at \$19 per ton at works and \$25@30 in carlots and less in drums.

Alum—Makers quote ammonia lump on a basis of \$3.25 in carlots of barrels and \$3.50 for less than carlots. Potash is controlled by imported at 3¼c@3½c for lump against 5c@5½c asked by makers for carlots and less.

Aluminum Sulfate—Makers quote carlot contracts at \$2.25 for iron free in bags and \$1.40 for technical

(½ per cent iron) at works. Prompt cars are held 10c per hundred above these prices.

Ammonia Chloride—Prices hold firm. Importers quote gray at 8c@8¼c against a nominal makers' price of 7¼c@8c. Imported white granulated at 7½c@8c on a par with makers' figures.

Ammonium Sulfate—Offers during the week slightly lower at \$3.60 f. a. s. Supplies still rule scarce but demand has fallen off.

Arsenic—Spot white arsenic is firmer with nothing better than 7c now possible. Up to 7½c is quoted as to quantity in kegs.

Barium Chloride—Makers quote nominally higher at \$100 per ton at works in barrels but offer nothing before June. Imported has sold up to \$105 spot. Little offered at any price now.

Barium Carbonate—Prices on imported firmer. Reported sold as high as \$70 over the week end. Higher prices expected. Makers quote \$75 in carlots works.

Lithopone—Importers are asking higher prices at 5½c@5¾c as to quantity in barrels. Domestic at 6c@6½c in cars and less in barrels.

Magnesium Sulfate—Imported at 90c spot. Domestic technical at \$1.85 in barrels, at works, carlots.

Potash, Caustic—Makers still holding out on price. Imported cannot be had below 6c@6¼c spot. Firmer abroad.

Potassium Chlorate—Domestic steady at prevailing prices. Imported higher on advancing costs at 6½c@6¾c for crystals and powder spot.

Potassium Permanganate—Technical quoted at 14c@16c by makers and importers.

Potash Prussiate—Red still very scarce. Nothing better than 65c for arrival. Yellow very firm at 27½c@28c as to delivery.

Salt Cake—Makers quote prime glassmakers' cake at \$21 per ton bulk, carlots works.

Soda Ash—No change. Spot at \$1.80@2.10 as to seller. Contracts basis 48 per cent at \$1.20 in carlots of bags at works.

Soda, Caustic—Resale firmer at \$3.65 spot. Contract basis unchanged at \$2.50 basis 60 per cent in carlots works.

Sodium Chlorate—Imported soft at 5c@5¼c. Makers quote 6¼c@7c.

Sodium Nitrate—Easier here at \$2.80@2.85 as to quantity.

Soda Prussiate—Much firmer at 17½c@18¼c. Practically no stocks on spot at present. Shipment prices advancing.

Metals

Antimony is higher at 5c@5¼c. Copper firm but unchanged. Nickel has been reduced to a basis of 36c for ingot. Tin steady. Lead higher at \$5.45@5.50. Zinc higher at \$5.30@5.35.

The Shasta Zinc and Copper Co. has a force of men engaged in erecting a refinery addition to its smelter at Winthrop, Cal. The zinc oxide produced at the smelter last year did not command the top price as it lacked the necessary degree of whiteness, but this will be remedied when the refinery is placed in operation.

Heavy Chemical Notes

A. H. Higbie has moved to new quarters at 46 Gold st., New York, telephone Beekman 7277.

Exports of potassium iodide from Japan during the past three years to date have been as follows: 1920, 1,803 kin; 1921, 392 kin; 1922, 1,150 kin.

A. B. Goldbach, of the Superfos Co., New York, is on an extended trip of business and pleasure in the West.

Barium chloride continues to advance. The fact that makers here have sold up their outputs for May is looked upon as one good result of the recent rapid advance.

Milton Kutz, manager of the Philadelphia office of Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., has been brought to the New York headquarters, and effective May 1st, assumed the title of Sales Manager.

Yellow prussiate of soda is decidedly firmer and some of those traders who were selling short within the past few weeks are caught in a squeeze as prices abroad failed to come down when stocks here were too heavy.

Among the imports at the port of New York last week were 250 casks of aluminum sulfate from Rotterdam, 240 cases of arsenic from Tokyo, 297 casks of barium carbonate from Germany, and 80 barrels and 200 casks of European lithopone.

Now that the season has come to a virtual close, arsenic is moving higher. In spite of prophecies of higher arsenic made some months ago, the highest price at which five ton lots or more have sold since last spring was 7½¢ per pound.

There will be no change in products manufactured by the Butterworth-Judson Corp., according to an announcement to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS from the New York office, nor will the receivership affect the manufacturing or sales personnel, nor the policies of the company.

W. B. Mayo, chief engineer for Henry Ford, told the Senate Agricultural Committee, on Monday, that a secret process for making fertilizer at lower cost had been discovered and would be used by Ford at Muscle Shoals, if the Government leases the nitrate plant to Ford.

The report that the Warner Chemical Company has taken over the E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co., is untrue, according to representatives of the companies, who declare that the Warner interests never have had nor have they now any financial interest in the E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co. There has been no change in the friendly relationship between the companies concerned. The working arrangement between the various companies will continue as heretofore.

Eleven steamship companies operating vessels out of San Francisco have joined in a formal protest to the Government against the recent order of the United States Public Health Service changing the fumigation process of vessels from cyanide to sulfur. The ship owners declare that the cyanide process is much quicker and less injurious to the furnishings of vessels and will not contaminate foodstuffs. The sulfur process, they say, leaves a disagreeable odor, discolors fabrics, besides ruining perishable foodstuffs. They set forth that there have been but few accidents with the use of cyanide, and that if proper precautions are taken there need be none.

FEBRUARY EXPORTS OF CAUSTIC SODA

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Exports of sal soda during February were 842,672 lbs.; caustic soda 12-469,192 lbs.; bicarbonate 1,079,562 lbs.; silicate of soda 1,673,527 lbs.; soda ash 2,358,210 lbs.; cyanide of soda 223,902 lbs.; borax 1,461,187 lbs. Exports of caustic soda were shipped to the following countries:

Countries	Caustic soda Pounds	Countries	Caustic soda Pounds
Belgium	411,128	Cuba	917,736
Bulgaria	112,609	Argentina	1,062,316
Denmark	89,680	Brazil	1,558,810
Germany	2,166,391	Chile	108,000
Italy	795,089	Colombia	61,613
Norway	24,382	Ecuador	7,220
Switzerland	166,495	Peru	87,500
Canada-Mar. Prov.	65,202	Uruguay	139,910
Quebec & Ontario	273,335	Venezuela	43,264
Nicaragua	58,189	Java and Madura	35,000
Dominican Republic	34,983	Hongkong	155,200
Panama	19,313	Japan	3,192,387
Mexico	156,135	Philippine Islands	702,091
Jamaica	4,200	Australia	10,400

SODA ASH EXPORTS IN FEBRUARY

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Soda ash exports during February were as follows:

Countries	Soda ash Pounds	Countries	Soda ash Pounds
England	4,500	Mexico	39,980
Quebec and Ontario	1,440,972	Cuba	75,777
Br. Col. and Yukon	251,800	Argentina	447,500
Nicaragua	7,235	Brazil	60,600
Panama	7,000	Colombia	16,311

The Tennessee Copper & Chemical Company's consolidated income statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net income after depreciation and interest of \$147,175, or the equivalent of about 18 cents a share earned on the 794,226 shares of capital stock of no par value. In 1920 the company reported a net loss of \$285,889. Sales during the year were \$4,805,478, against \$5,782,998 in 1920.

Carbon tetrachloride is believed by the Department of Agriculture to show some promise as a remedy for hookworm in human beings, following extensive experiments on ridding live stock of worms. Experiments on the use of this material in treating hookworm cases are now in progress in the United States India, Ceylon, Dutch Guiana, and Brazil.

The plants of the U. S. Guano Co., Union Acids Works, Standard Wholesale Phosphate Co., and Standard Acid Works, Curtis Bay, Md., are working on a 24-hour schedule for seven days in the week. According to George A. Whiting, president of the four companies, an average of 55 carloads of finished product is being shipped daily.

The Oakley Chemical Co., of New York, has perfected arrangements for the distribution of its products on the Pacific coast through Oakland. Products of the Oakley company will be received at Lawrence terminal from the American-Hawaiian line, and coastwise shipments will be made from the terminal via the Admiral line.

There was no insurance on the plant or contents of the R. F. Strickland fertilizer plant at Concord, Ga., destroyed April 8. The total loss to the company was between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

The Weldon Spring Quarry, St. Charles, Mo., recently organized and operating properties in that region, is to build a lime-fertilizer plant.

Fertilizer prices are tending lower as the season draws to a close. All nitrogenous manures are lower, lower.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1030-1032

ACETPHENETIDIN AND ANTIPYRINE HIGHER

Sharp Advances by Leading Factors—Makers Advance Hard Mercurials—Thymol Easier—Soap Prices Soft on Imports—Tartaric Higher To Import—Opium Prices Advanced

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Castor Oil, AA, U.S.P., ½ c. lb.	Mercurials, Hard, 5c @ 6c lb.
Quinine Sulfate, Imp., 1c oz.	Mercury Iodides, 10c lb.
Acetphenetidin, 20c lb.	Opium, Gum, 25c lb.
Antipyrine, 50c lb.	Powd., Granular, 25c lb.
Declined	
Soap, Castile, 2c lb.	Thymol, 15c lb.
Powdered, 2c lb.	Camphor, Jap., tablets, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$.31	\$.31	\$.31	\$.30
Acid, Citric, Import .....	.45	.45	.45	.43
Caffeine, Alkaloid	3.75	3.75	3.75	5.90
Calomel, American .....	.94	.88	.88	.83
Camphor, Jap. ref. ....	.77	.77	.83	.74
Iodine, Resublimed	4.05	4.05	4.05	3.75
Menthol	6.15	6.15	6.25	5.80
Morphine Sulfate	4.80	4.80	4.80	5.20
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.23	.23	.23	.24
Quinine Sulfate, Import .....	.60	.59	.59	.65
Sodium Salicylate .....	.32	.32	.32	.30
Strychnine Sulfate .....	.76	.76	.76	1.55
Average	1.89	1.89	1.90	2.01

Acetphenetidin—The manufacturer advanced the price twenty cents per pound to a basis of \$1.85lb. in 100 pound lots. No resale goods of any quantity are available, maker reporting a steady demand.

Acid Citric—Moving regularly into consuming channels. Spot prices firm and unchanged at 45c@46c lb. imported casks and kegs. American makers supplying most of the demand in view of light stocks of imported on spot, at 45c barrels crystals, 45½c kegs, 46c @46½c powder. Little buying for forward shipment from abroad owing to tariff uncertainties.

Acid Tartaric—Cost to import is well above spot market, 26c c. i. f. for shipment. Interest centers in spot and near-by positions. Sales made during the week at 27c in 224 pound barrels imported. Large lot passed last week at 26¾c. Asking Tuesday 27¼c, powder 27¾c lb. Domestic makers quote 30c unchanged barrels crystals or powder.

Antipyrine—Prices rose sharply this week on spot. The leading factor jumped 50c lb. to a basis of \$2.25lb. in 100 pound lots. Actual holding here are small and with the reduction in outside stocks, values rose to \$2.00 @ \$2.25lb., at which level sales have been made.

Bromides—Steady at unchanged prices, all imported bromides 16c lb. spot, 100 kilo boxes. Shipment material still at 13½c c. i. f. American makers quote potash 23c, soda, 20c, ammonia 29c, basis 100 pound boxes.

Caffeine—Quiet and unchanged, alkaloid \$3.75lb. 100 pound lots manufacturers. Citrated \$3.25.

Camphor—Japanese refined slabs spot cases 77c @80c lb. as to seller and quantity. Tablets in 1 pound tins named at 93c@96c lb. with spot supplies small.

American refiners at 90c bulk in barrels unchanged after the cut of last week. Cartons tablets 95c@96c.

Castor Oil—Demand is active and prices higher for AA water white oil 50 gallon barrels at 12c lb.

Chloroform—Quiet and easy at the lower levels recently announced. Makers in 50 pound tins, 120 pound drums, 38c lb. Resale stock spot at 33c lb. 700 pound drums.

Cocoa Butter—Further imports and reduced demand have eased spot situation. Prices softer at 26c @27½c bulk 200 pound bales spot. Fingers as to packing, brand, and quantity, 34c@37c lb.

Cod Liver Oil—Firm here and abroad. Some demand in spite of warm weather. Sales here for export. Spot \$23.00@25.00 Norwegian oil as to brand. Shipment Norway \$25.50 c. i. f. Some Newfoundland oil offered here \$20.00. Higher prices predicted for late summer and next fall.

Cream Tartar—Steady demand at 23½c@24c lb. imported U. S. P. 224 and 112 pound barrels spot. Shipment 20c c. i. f. Domestic makers 26½c 100 pound basis.

Creosote Carbonate—Soft and easier spot, but unchanged at \$1.60@1.75lb. 25 pound lots.

Formaldehyde—Soft and in keen competition between makers. Barrels cars 8c lb., less cars 8½c@9c, carboys 9½c@10c.

Glycerin—Quiet and dull with some excess stocks reported cut down. Refiners 14½c@15c C. P. drums spot or delivered, cans 15½c@16c. Resale cans still offered 14¾c.

Menthol—Demand light. Market uncertain. To arrive, named \$5.80 duty paid. Spot cases \$6.15 @ \$6.25lb., less cases \$6.25@6.40.

Mercury—Speculation holding market up. A \$20 per flask tariff is apparently worth gambling with. Actual consumer demand small. Spot metal \$55.00@57.00 flask. Shipment at about \$50.00. Imports last week 30 flasks Vera Cruz.

Mercurials—Manufacturers advanced hard mercurials on higher cost and outlook for high duty on metal. Apparently anxious to conserve supplies. The new basis is as follows, basis 50 pound lots: calomel 94c, corrosive sublimate crystals 91c, powder and granular 76c, bisulfate 55c, red precipitate \$1.03, powder \$1.13, white precipitate \$1.18, powder \$1.23. Mercury iodides higher at \$3.31 green and yellow, \$3.41 red, basis 25 pound lots. Soft mercurials unchanged.

Opium—Leading importers of opium announce an advance in prices, gum now being quoted on a basis of \$6.00lb. in cases, less cases \$6.25; powdered, U. S. P. and granular at \$7.00lb.

Quinine—Supply of Jap depleted spot. Java and American sulfate available 100 ounce tins 60c unchanged. Demand steady. New lot Japanese reported near-by afloat at slightly lower prices.

Soap—Heavy imports castile and other soaps last week. Easier prices Conti's \$9.50 case spot. Others easier castile 20c@25c lb., powder 30c@32c.

Thymol—Spot cases weaker at \$4.10@4.25lb.

Medicinal Chemical Notes

Imports of Japanese camphor last week totaled 900 cases of refined gum from Kobe.

Tuesday's cable from London indicates firmer positions on cocaine and bromides, while an easier market is reported for cocoa butter and formaldehyde.

With tartaric acid costing 26c c. i. f. to import, equal to 29½c duty paid, a spot market of 27c@27½c is not likely to last long at this season of the year.

Although reports indicate that no Japanese quinine is at present available on spot, a good sized shipment is afloat near-by for this market, which will be offered at slightly lower quotations upon arrival.

H. I. Pfeffer, formerly general manager of the western division of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., with headquarters at Chicago, has been transferred to New York in the capacity of vice-president and director of sales.

Dr. Jas. F. Norris, professor of organic chemistry, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will address a meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical Society at the Chemists' Club, May 5, at 8 p. m.

The zinc oxide industry of England has fallen off materially during the past eight years, according to the London "Chemist and Druggist," which quotes the following figures: imports, 1913, 18,445 tons; 1920, 5,821; 1921, 4,489; exports, 1913, 2,490; 1920, 1,773; 1921, 7 tons.

The 1922 yield of cod liver oil on April 20th, exceeded last year's total production in Norway by about 3,500 hectolitres in spite of a smaller catch of fish. The figures are as follows: catch of fish 1922, 28,900,000. 1921, 30,700,000. Yield of oil, 1922, 52,628 hectolitres; 1921, 49,113.

On a number of medicinal chemicals, a wide variation is noted between London and New York quotations: acid benzoic, 55c as compared with 1s 6d; cocaine hydrochloride, \$6.00 and 13s 6d; creosote carbonate, \$1.60 and 10s; creosote, U.S.P., 3s and 40c; sodium salicylate, 2s and 30c.

Included among the goods to be sold at public auction on May 14, at the Atlanta Quartermaster Intermediate Depot is a quantity of medical surplus property, including medicinal chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations. Catalogs may be had on application to Captain Roy W. Hern.

A meeting of business men, scientists, publishers and editors interested in industrial and technical photography, will be held on May 10, at the Chemists' Club, 52 E. 41st st., New York, at 2 p. m. The privileges of the Club will be extended to those desiring to have lunch there. Charles F. Roth, manager of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, will preside at the meeting.

Attorney General Lesh, of Indiana, has ruled that the State has no legal right to interfere with the sale of foods in retail packages preserved with benzoate of soda in the quantity, recommended by the Federal Government, which have been manufactured outside the State of Indiana in interstate commerce. The announcement is made by Thomas J. Hickey, counsel of the Flavoring Extract M'frs' Association, after correspondence with Attorney General Lesh.

PLAN COLLEGE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

The construction of a new chemical laboratory at Tufts College, College Hill, Mass., which, when completed, will be one of the finest and most modern buildings of this type in the United States, has been authorized by the trustees. The laboratory will be erected on Tufts field and face on Talbot avenue. The architects are Edward H. Rockwell and Edwin H. Wright. The department of chemistry at Tufts is in charge of Prof. Frank W. Durkee.

The new structure will be 60 feet in height, of four stories, including the basement, or ground floor, and will measure on the ground 166 by 78 feet. It will have a steel frame and concrete floors. The building will be constructed of the best quality waterstruck brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings, and the basement story of granite.

OUTPUT OF CANADIAN DISTILLERIES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics furnishes figures showing a great increase in the output of Canadian distilleries, largely due to the increased production of non-potable alcohol for industrial purposes. In 1920 the capital invested in four distilleries (two in Ontario, one in Quebec and one in British Columbia) was \$11,773,046, and the total value of products was \$2,815,359, as compared with \$426,201 in 1919. The output for 1920 included 1,084,213 gallons of whiskey and other potable spirits valued at \$1,206,753 and 2,223,428 gallons of non-potable alcohol of the value of \$1,595,584. The production of non-potable alcohol in 1919 was 651,396 gallons, valued at \$227,988, and of whiskey and other potable spirits 95,226 gallons valued at \$190,452.

USE OF "HEROIN" ON LABELS

The following ruling in regard to the use of the word "heroin" as applied to diacetyl morphine on labels has been made by the Bureau of Chemistry, and sent out to the trade by the American Drug Manufacturers' Assn.: "Upon careful consideration of the various points involved, the Bureau is of the opinion that if the substance chemically known as diacetyl morphine or its salts is declared under the name 'heroin' no further qualification is necessary in so far as the Federal Food and Drug Act is concerned, but if the substance is declared as 'diacetyl morphine' it would be well to follow this by the word 'heroin' in parenthesis and the statement 'a derivative of morphine.'"

TARTAR CHEMICAL CO. HAS NOT MOVED

The New York Quinine and Chemical Works have moved their offices to 154 William street, New York. The offices of the Tartar Chemical Works are still at 135 William street. By a typographical error a paragraph in last week's issue announcing the serious illness of William L. Voigt, of the Tartar Chemical Works, became mixed with the removal notice of the N. Y. Quinine and Chemical Works, and it read as if the Tartar Chemical had moved.

As part of a petition sent out by the Monsanto Chemical Works, favoring a 25 per cent duty on camphor as a means of establishing a synthetic camphor industry here, the following appears: "Approximately 90% of the camphor imported is used in industries in the United States in the manufacture of celluloid products, artificial and patent leathers, etc., the balance in the preparation of medicinal compounds and other purposes." It also states that imports into the United States average 450,000 pounds per year.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1039-1040

ODD LOTS SOLD AT CONCESSIONS

Manufacturers Holding Prices Firm on Most Materials—Reduction Announced on Naphthionic Acid—Para-Nitroaniline Offered Below the Market by Holders With Surplus Stocks

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No advances
Declined
Acid Naphthionic, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$.29	\$.29	\$.29	\$.27
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.07	.07	.07	.08
Phenol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.09
Xylene, 10 degrees gal.	.35	.35	.35	.45
Toluene, pure gal.	.30	.30	.30	.28
Aniline Oil lb.	.15½	.15½	.15½	.20
Benzaldehyde lb.	.55	.55	.55	.45
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.28	.28	.28	.34
Paranitroaniline lb.	.75	.75	.77	.80
o-Toluidine lb.	.16	.16	.20	.25
Average	0.302	0.302	0.308	0.319

Business in dyes and intermediates has shown little change from the slowness of previous weeks. Consumers are showing little tendency to anticipate and makers are holding prices firmer. Odd lots of a few items are offered at reduction to clean out stocks, but the general market is held fairly firm on the ground that further reductions in price at present would be useless. Coal tar crudes continue scarce and without feature. Aniline oil and beta-naphthol are moving a routine way with no change in quoted values. Inquiries for naphthionic acid have brought a reduction in price. Offers of surplus stocks of para-nitroaniline below the market are heard.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Inactive and scarce. Prices very firm, basis 29c in tanks and up to 34c in drums at works. Good movement of 90% to motor fuel trade at 27c in tanks and up to 32c in drums. Few resale offers.

Naphthalene—Outside stocks reduced. Slower demand. Refiners name 7c@8c for flake in carlots and less. Outside holders name 6¼c but might do 6½c on carlot business. Balls from refiners at 8c@9c.

Phenol—Market firmer. Outside stocks low. No prime white U.S.P. below 15c now. Off-color at 12c. Government surplus at 12c@17c as to quantity and packing. Natural U.S.P. at 15c@16c from refiners.

Toluene—Prices firm at 30c@35c in tanks and drums from refiners. Demand sluggish. Supplies scarce.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Moving in routine way at \$1.10@ \$1.15 for technical and \$1.30@\$1.35 for highest quality.

Acid, Benzoic—Technical generally named at 50c. Can be done at 45c in quantity lots.

Acid, Cleve's—Named by makers at \$1.50@\$1.54 as to quantity in barrels.

Acid, Gamma—Makers name \$1.80@\$2.00 as to brand for quantity lots. Demand slow.

Acid, H—Named at 85c to 90c as to brand from makers. Demand fair.

Acid, Naphthionic—Bids during the week brought reductions. Crude now offered at 60c@62c and refined at 65c@67c in quantity lots.

Acid, Sulfanilic—Makers name 22c@23c as to quantity on light demand.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Makers hold firm at 30c@32c as to quantity.

Aniline Oil—Named at 15½c in ten drum lots spot. Other makers name 16c. Few large orders in the market but concessions would be made for them.

Aniline Salt—Named at 22c@24c as to brand in ten barrel lots.

Antraquinone—Inquiries noted for paste at 75c. Sublimed at \$1.35@\$1.60 as to brand.

Benzaldehyde—Technical firm at 55c from makers in drums, works.

Benzidine—Named at 85c@90c as to quantity in barrels. Concessions possible on odd lots of distressed stuff. No business in sulfate.

Beta-naphthol—Rumors of prices down to 25c per-st but lack confirmation. Makers quote 28c@30c in barrels as to quantity.

Chlorobenzene—Makers name drums at 10c@11c as to quantity and tanks at works at 8c.

Chlorhydrin—Solution, 40%, offered at 30c in ton lots in drums. Pure, 98%, in drums at \$1.50 and up to \$1.75 for smaller lots.

Chloroform—Technical at 35c@38c in drums and tins.

Dimethylaniline—Makers name 36c@38c as to quantity in drums.

Dinitrobenzene—Nothing better than 20c for technical in barrels. Refined held at 22c.

Diphenylamine—Named at 58c@60c by makers as to quantity.

G Salt—Prices maintained at 65c@70c as to quantity in barrels.

Meta-nitroaniline—Named at 72c@75c in barrels as to quantity. Demand fair.

Meta-toluylenediamine—Offered at 95c@\$1.00 as to brand by makers for quantity lots.

Nitrobenzene—Weak at 10c@11c for redistilled in drums.

Para-nitroaniline—Odd lot holders are asking for bids. Makers name 75c@80c as to brand and quantity, for tons and less.

Natural Dyes

Routine business passing. Logwood extract at 8c@13c for 51° and solid at 15c@23c as to quality for large lots in barrels. Hematine at 16c@20c for solid in barrels as to quality. Solid fustic quoted at 14c@18c and crystals at 22c@24c.

The Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., will build a dye plant costing \$5,000. The building will be of brick construction with composition roof.

Dyestuff Notes

Geo. F. Taylor & Co. have moved from 45 William street to 90 West street, New York.

The New York Color and Chemical Co., has leased space in the new building at 12 Gold st.

Imports at the port of New York last week included 450 barrels of German sodium hydrosulfite.

R. S. Bosworth, of the New York office of the Calco Chemical Co., was confined to his home over the week end with tonsillitis.

Makers of para-nitroaniline are at variance on price and base the variance on differences in quality. Buyers should test samples before buying at low prices.

Hine Brothers, dealers in aniline colors and agents of the Cooks Falls Dye Works, moved on May 1 from 80 Maiden Lane, New York, to 5 Cedar street. The members of the firm are William and Arthur Hine.

A recent dispatch from London states that a Manchester firm of dyers has announced a process for dyeing more than one shade at a single dipping. Apparently the process depends on the selecting absorption of dyes by fabrics made from mixed fibers.

The Chemical Merchants' and Users' Vigilance Committee, under the chairmanship of Victor Blagden, is fighting the British Safeguarding of Industries Act as wholeheartedly as the opponents of the dye licensing provisions of the tariff bill are fighting here.

D. A. Pritchard, until recently electrochemical superintendent of the United Alkali Co., in England, has been appointed works manager of the Canadian Salt Co., Windsor, Ontario, manufacturers of salt, caustic soda and bleaching powder. Mr. Pritchard is now at the plant, and preparations are being made for liquifying chlorine gas, with a capacity of approximately ten tons per day. Sir Thomas Tait is president of the company, and George M. Duck, manager.

A protest by D. C. Andrews, covering naphthalene has been overruled by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The question was whether or not the melting point of the naphthalene involved had a solidifying point below 79 degrees centigrade or not, but the importers failed to uphold their claim for free entry under Group I, Title V. On a protest on chemicals, the analysis showed that the tanning extract involved was not a coal tar derivative or a synthetic organic chemical, and the protest of the importers that the additional duty of 2½c per pound provided in the act of 1916 did not apply, is sustained. The merchandise is held properly dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem under Group II, Title III, act of 1916.

Andrew C. Imbrie, treasurer of the U. S. Finishing Co., said recently: "The progress of the American dye industry has reached a point where it is able to supply about 84 per cent of all the colors used by the average American consumer. For example, my own company, The United States Finishing Company—operating five plants engaged in the business of bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, printing and finishing cotton piece goods, and with an annual capacity of 300,000,000 yards—is able to do with American colors, quite as good work as was ever done before the war with German colors of the same types. Applications for licenses to import German and Swiss colors have been necessary in less than 10 per cent of the colors used."

TEXTILE ALLIANCE TO RESUME DYE IMPORTS UNDER GERMAN AGREEMENT

Action by Congress May be Necessary to Complete the Arrangement—Hearings Before Senatorial Dye Committee Practically at an End—Dr. Samuel Isermann Takes Issue with H. A. Metz

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Senator Shortridge, of California, chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has been investigating the dyestuff industry states that he intends to confer with Secretary of State Hughes within the next few days in connection with reparation dyes. While Senator Shortridge refused to discuss the situation, he indicated that as a result of his conference, some legislation might be introduced in Congress.

A. M. Patterson, president, Frank A. Fleish, vice president, and William B. Denton, treasurer of the Textile Alliance, were in Washington, last week, to confer with officials of the State Department, relative to the report that German dyestuff manufacturers will continue to furnish reparation dyes to American consumers through the Textile Alliance. This decision follows a three-months' period during which Germany first refused to sell any dyes to the alliance and then consented to sell a limited amount. The German manufacturers are willing now to increase the quota to the United States. Congressional approval of the agreement with the Reparations Commission is necessary to complete the negotiations.

To all intents and purposes, the dyestuff investigation which began the latter part of February, before the Senatorial investigating committee was concluded when Dr. Samuel Isermann, of the Chemical Company of America, finished his testimony. Senator Shortridge, chairman of the sub-committee announced that the hearing would be reopened if anyone wished to be heard. It is understood that W.P. Pickhardt, a New York dye importer wants to be heard, and also that an official of the Army wishes to explain for the record, the dye exhibit which was installed in the committee room.

Dr. Samuel Isermann, president of the Chemical Company of America, admitted that some dyes manufactured in the United States can be protected by the tariff, but most of the dyes, he told the committee, need an embargo. Dr. Isermann took issue with Herman A. Metz for the latter's stand on the English licensing system, and he attacked George Demming of Philadelphia, charging that in his many visits to Washington he had always seen Demming in company with importers, but never with consumers. There is no difficulty in getting vat dyes from abroad today, Dr. Isermann said, and he pointed out that the present imports in the United States of vat dyes are greater now than they were in 1914. Dr. Isermann refuted in detail the testimony of E. R. Pickrell, of the Herman A. Metz Company, pointing out that when Mr. Pickrell was a member of the Dyes Institute he held directly opposite views to his testimony given since he became associated with Mr. Metz.

The Board of United States General Appraisers sustained a protest of the Textile Alliance, on imported dyes, holding that the claim should have been sustained for classification at 30 per centum under Title 5, Section 500, Group 111, Act of Sept. 8, 1916.

David Klechner, importer of food and vegetable colors 253 Pearl st., New York, whose stock was damaged by fire April 20, carried insurance of \$18,000.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, 1042, Naval Stores 1043

LINSEED AND CHINA WOOD OILS ACTIVE

Cottonseed Oil Very Weak—Coconut Oil Steady—Turpentine Advances During the Week, But Reacts—Animal Oils Unchanged, Fish Oils Firm—Only Routine Trading

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Cottonseed, 3/4c lb.	Advanced
	Declined
	No Declines
	Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.58	\$.58	\$.57	\$.48
Degras, American, bbls.	.04 1/4	.04 1/4	.03 3/4	.05
Lard, No. 1	.80	.80	.65	.70
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.42	.42	.42	.28
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.80	1.80	1.32	1.00
Red Oil, distilled	.08 1/4	.08 1/4	.08 1/4	.06 3/4
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.10	.10	.10 1/2	.11 1/4
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.08 1/4	.08 1/4	.09	.10
Cottonseed, crude, tanks	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.10	.05
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.88	.86	.79	.70
Olive, denatured	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.40
Peanut, refined	.13 1/4	.13 1/4	.13	.10
Soya Bean, bbls.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.10 1/2	.07 3/4
Average	0.475	0.475	0.410	0.373

Trading in oils during the week has been along routine lines with the exception of linseed oil. Consuming interest in linseed and China wood oil has been well sustained in spite of the lateness of the season. Coconut oil is steady. Cottonseed oil is very weak although nominally higher. Animal oils are unchanged. Fish oils continue firm and rather scarce. Turpentine advanced late in the week, but declined slightly over the week end.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Prices are higher over the week end with nothing better than 88c from crushers in carlots of barrels. Bids at 86c were put through on Saturday but Monday's prices were firmer. Imported oil at 84c@86c in barrels, landed, with 85c best in some quarters. Antwerp oil irregular at 212 francs per 100 kilos. London prices firm at 43s per quintal.

Flaxseed prices continue strong. Buenos Aires at \$1.98 1/2. Winnipeg at \$2.47 1/2@2.48 1/2. Duluth at \$2.76@2.77.

Castor Oil—No change. No. 1 in barrels at 11 1/2c and No. 3 in barrels at 10 1/2c.

China Wood Oil—Firmer. Spot barrels not less than 14c@14 1/2c per pound. Coast market nominal at 12c@12 1/4c in barrels. Shipment, c. i. f. New York, in barrels at 13c and down to 11 1/4c for futures. Chinese political situation is the disturbing factor. Demand good.

Coconut Oil—Prices firm on fairly active trading. Ceylon barrels spot at 8 3/4c@9c against 8c@8 1/4c for tanks. Cochín barrels spot at 9 3/4c@10c against 8 7/8c@9c for tanks. Manila oil on the Coast in sellers' tanks at 7 1/4c@7 1/2c. Edible coconut at 10 3/4@11c in barrels spot.

Corn Oil—Prices unchanged on routine demand. Basis, tanks at Middle Western mills at 9 3/4c@10c per pound. Barrels mills at 10 3/4c@11c. Refined corn oil in hundred barrels lots at 13 1/4c spot. Spot crude oil in barrels at 11 1/2c.

Cottonseed Oil—Prime summer yellow on the Exchange very slow at 11 1/2c@11 3/4c spot to September, October at 10 5/8c@10 3/4c, and November-December at 9 3/4c. Crude oil at Southeastern mills in buyers' tanks nominal at 9 3/4c. Winter yellow barrels at 12 1/4c.

Olive Oil—Denatured steady at \$1.12@1.15. Edible at \$1.80@2.10 as to grade in barrels. Foots fairly active and firmer. Spot foots in barrels at 8 3/4c@9c. Shipment at 8 1/2c@8 3/4c.

Palm Oil—Prices steady on fair demand. Lagos at 7 1/2c@8c. Niger at 6 1/4c@6 1/2c with occasional offers lower. Bonny old Calabar oil scarce on the spot, nominally 7 1/4c@7 1/2c.

Palm Kernel Oil—Steady on routine movement at 9c@9 1/4c.

Peanut Oil—Refined steady at 13c@13 1/4c in barrels spot. Southern crude at 10 1/4c@10 1/2c in buyers' tanks at mills. Oriental oil on the Coast nominal with little or no demand. Spot crude in barrels at 11 1/2c.

Perilla Oil—Continues firm and active. Spot barrels at 13c. c. i. f. for shipment from the Orient at 12c@12 1/4c. Tanks on the Coast at 11c.

Poppyseed Oil—Routine at \$2.50 per gallon.

Rapeseed Oil—Refined spot barrels at 83c@85c per gallon. Blown spot barrels at 92c@95c per 8-pound gallon.

Sesame Oil—Inactive at \$1.10@1.15 per gallon.

Soya Bean Oil—Coast position firmer on tariff prospects and the Chinese political situation. Sellers' tanks quoted at 11c. Spot crude in barrels at 11 1/2c. Edible barrels spot at 13c@13 1/2c.

Animal Oils

Lard Oil—Prices firmer on a basis of No. 1 at 9 1/4c and prime edible at 14 1/2c per pound.

Neatsfoot Oil—Prices firm. Pure and 30° at 18c, and 20° at 24c.

Oleo Oil—Prices firmer. Some export inquiry. No. 1 at 10 1/4c, No. 2 at 9c and No. 3 at 8c@8 1/4c.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Spot prices very firm. Barrels at 58c@60c and occasional tank car lots at 55c@56c as to seller.

Menhaden Oil—No new catch oil yet and little of the old catch. A few odd lots from Texas and Florida of very low quality have appeared. No Chesapeake fish for another month. Practically no offers. Last sales at 42c mills tanks. Refined very firm at recently quoted levels.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices unchanged from former levels.

Turpentine—Prices sharply higher late in the week but weakening over the week end to 92c. London market sharply higher at 84s 6d per quintal. Savannah correspondingly higher at 86 1/2c.

Exports of glycerin during February amounted to 191,635 pounds, valued at \$27,430. Canada took 155,000 lbs., Japan, 22,400 lbs., and Mexico, 6,715 lbs. The imports of crude glycerin were 27,232 lbs., valued at \$2,577.

Oil Trade Notes

William F. Nye has been awarded the contract by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department for furnishing 500 gallons of pure sperm oil at \$840, bids for which were opened on April 25.

Newfoundland fishermen are devoting most of their attention to seal fishing at present and several fine catches are reported. Cod oil at St. John's is nominally quoted at \$85.00 per ton in hardwood barrels.

The Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce has issued a consular report on the British vegetable oil trade and industry for 1921 under file No. 49725. This report may be had free on application.

Among the imports at the port of New York last week were 4,639 tons of coconut oil, 3,650 barrels of linseed oil, 1,141 casks of palm oil, 700 barrels of pepper oil, and 240 casks and 11,660 piculs of China wood oil from Hankow.

The season on menhaden is moving north very slowly and no fish have been caught as far north as Wilmington yet. It is not expected that there will be any fish in the Chesapeake Bay for at least another month now. In the meantime herring oil is attracting considerable attention on account of the absence of any large stocks of menhaden.

Headquarters of the New York "Clean Up and Paint Up" campaign are at the Chemists' Club, No. 50 East 41st street. Herbert G. Sidebottom, of Jayne & Sidebottom, is chairman of the committee, G. H. Tomlinson, of the Midland Linseed Products Co., treasurer and Clyde A. Copson, campaign manager. The committee is doing extensive advertising through circulars, posters and the press.

Linseed oil imports during March were 3,143,109 gallons, Belgium sending 94,146 gallons, the Netherlands 1,298,935 gallons, and England 1,745,631. The total value of the imports is \$1,587,526. The exports amounted to 233,982 pounds, valued at \$28,065. Mexico bought 56,575 pounds, Honduras 12,072 pounds, Newfoundland 15,053 pounds, Colombia 20,576 pounds, and Venezuela 12,125 pounds.

The volume of employment in the oil products industry decreased in March, says Henry D. Sayre, Industrial Commissioner of New York state, due to reductions in working forces in the plants manufacturing linseed oil and coke and coal tar by-products and in the mineral oil refineries. The miscellaneous chemical products, industries and the drug and chemical industry showed greater employment in March than in February. No important change was reported in the manufacture of paints, dyes and colors.

The Olive Oil Association of America announced the following as the average prices (per gallon except foots) at which business in olive oil was done during the month of April:

Tortosa (in barrels)	\$2 05 a 2 15
Malaga (in barrels)	1 85 a 1 95
Seville (in barrels)	1 85 a 1 95
French (in barrels)	2 15 a 2 20
Greek (in barrels)	1 60 a
Aivoli (in barrels)	1 75 a
Italian (5-gallon tins)	2 25 a 2 40
Spanish (6-gallon tins)	1 95 a 2 10
French (5-gallon tins)	2 40 a 2 50
Italian (gal. basis, packed N. Y.)	2 30 a 2 50
Italian (gal. basis, Ital. packed)	2 60 a 2 75
Commercial grades (denatured)	1 10 a 1 15
Foots (per pound)	8½ to 9c

Business Brevities

The Ozoner Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Cal., has arranged to move its plant to Alhambra, Cal. The firm manufactures disinfectants, employing about seventy-five workers.

Fire at Shrewsbury, five miles from New Orleans, destroyed the fertilizer and sulfuric acid building of the Armour Fertilizer Co.'s plant, April 21. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

The Tri-State Chemical Co., Bluefield, W. Va., recently organized, is to build a plant for the production of chemical powders to be used in fire extinguishing service. Edward Palmer is manager.

The South Jersey Farmers' Exchange, Woodstown, N. J., is considering the construction of a 1-story fertilizer works, 50 x 180 feet, to replace a structure recently destroyed by fire. A. B. Lippincott is in charge.

The Coast Chemical Co., Portland, Oregon, manufacturer of insecticides and furniture polish, has moved to 441 Washington st., where it has obtained larger quarters, made necessary by its growing business.

The Celite Co., of San Luis Obispo, Cal., has made an initial shipment of 1,300 tons of chalk rock from its mines to New York. The experiment is being made to find if the California mines can compete with foreign mines for Eastern business.

Bradstreet's reports 500 failures for the week in the United States, as compared with 448 for the previous week and 351, 135, 93, 171 for the corresponding weeks 1921 to 1918, about 76 per cent of the concerns failing had \$5,000 capital or less and 14 per cent had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital.

Frank J. Taylor is now in charge of the Boston office of Magnus, Mabey & Reynard, Inc., New York. P. C. Magnus, president of the company, recently returned from opening the new office at 101 Tremont st., Boston. Mr. Taylor was formerly representative in New England for Rockhill & Victor, New York.

The Jules Ferond Co., New York, was fined \$100 by Magistrate Brough, Municipal Court, recently, for violation of the Sanitary Code. The company advertised that a hair tonic made in its laboratory "would positively grow hair," and made other misleading statements in advertisements, on labels and in its literature.

A protest of the Morgan Crucible Co., was sustained by the Board of United States Appraisers, last week, against an assessment on carbon brushes of 25 per cent under Paragraph 81 of the Act of 1913. The importer claimed that the merchandise was properly dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under the above paragraph as manufacturers of carbon not specially provided for. The appraiser's reports showed that the goods consisted of rough carbon rods.

The Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, has decided that the word "Flavor" must be used on flavoring products which do not contain alcohol, and announce that the word "extract" is prohibited. In a letter to the Flavoring Extract M'frs' Association, Dr. Campbell, of the Bureau of Chemistry, says: "From the standpoint of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, the term 'extract' is limited to flavors having an alcoholic menstruum, but the term 'flavor' is a broader designation and may be applied to flavoring products which have either an alcoholic or non-alcoholic menstruum. We do not consider it proper to designate a non-alcoholic flavor as a non-alcoholic extract in trade journals or elsewhere."

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 1044-1045

FIRMER UNDERTONE IN CRUDE DRUGS

**Acacia Amber Sorts Higher—Celery Seed Scarce—
Rio Ipecac Down—Powdered Asafetida Lower—
Shading in Powdered Nux Vomica—Cloves Soft—
Lycopodium and Ergot Firmer**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acacia, Amb. Sorts, 1c lb.	Celery Seed, 2½c lb.
Olibanum Sift., 1c lb.	Larkspur Seed, 5c lb.
Jalap Root, 1c lb.	Quince Seed, 5c lb.
Aniseed, Star, ¼c lb.	Wormseed, Levant, 25c lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, 1c lb.	
Declined	
Ipecac Rt. Rio, 10c lb.	Turpentine, Ven. true, 2c lb.
Cumin Seed, ½c lb.	Nux Vomica, Powd., 1c lb.
Cloves, Zanzib., ½c lb.	Arnica Flowers, ½c lb.
Mace, Banda, 1c lb.	Asafetida, Powd., 3c lb.
Peppers, Chillies, ½c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$.23	\$.23	\$.30	\$.26
Buchu Leaves, Short .....	.85	.85	.95	1.05
Cantharides, Russian	3.10	3.10	2.50	2.00
Cocculus Indicus .....	.04½	.04½	.05	.14
Ergot, Spanish	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00
Insect Powder, pure .....	.33	.33	.53	.36
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.50
Nux Vomica .....	.06	.06	.06	.14
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Rhubarb Root, H. D. ....	.70	.70	.65	.30
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	2.00	2.00	2.10	3.60
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat. ....	.09	.09	.09	.10
Average	1.35	1.35	1.34	1.42

Although some price shading is still in evidence on spot, movements in values are quite evenly distributed among the crude drugs with an undertone tending toward a firmer position. April business was very poor when compared with an active March just preceding. The early part of this week saw somewhat of a slight improvement in demand. Gum acacia amber sorts are higher on spot. Jalap root tends upward. Larkspur seed is up, as are Levant wormseed and quince seed. Celery seed has become scarce here and is higher. Rio ipecac is cheaper. Powdered asafetida is easier. Shading is noted in powdered nux vomica. Cumin seed, Zanzibar cloves, and Banda mace are all easier.

Crude Drugs

Arrowroot—Firm at the recent advance to 8c@9c lb. St. Vincent powder bbls.

Ergot—Both Spanish and Russian now offering spot. Position firmer both for shipment and spot. Sales spot at \$1.05 bags. Goods afloat to arrive at 95c duty paid.

Lycopodium—Firm position here at \$1.05lb. boxes for 22lb. packages.

Nux Vomica—Shading of nux vomica has been met by most sellers. Market now established at 10c spot bbls. The leading factor here stated that if some sellers intended to cut below cost of production, even to 9c, he would meet the price. Buttons as to quantity 6c@8clb. bags spot.

Turpentine—Venice true is again easier here at 40c lb. spot.

Barks

Elm—Weakness is reported to have induced shading below 25clb. for selected bundles which is very likely. Two holders still adhere to 30c for a fine quality bark. Powdered and ground 14c@15clb.

Wahoo—Bark of root quiet and unchanged at 52c @53clb. spot.

Beans

Spot market is reported heading straight for an acute shortage of Mexicans. Spot whole at \$9.00@\$12.00lb., cuts \$7.50@\$8.50.

Berries

Fish selling freely at 4½clb. bags. Juniper berries sales bags spot 3¾clb. Cubebs ordinary 90c, XX and powder, 95c@\$1.00lb.

Flowers

Arnica—Easier spot 9½clb. with demand restricted to small lots.

Chamomile—Hungarian in cases or bags unchanged and firm at 30c@32clb. for good quality. Romans nominal 80c.

Insect—Quiet and in small demand at 53c spot pure powder bbls. or kegs.

Saffron—One import lot 300lbs. definitely rejected here and ordered returned. Two other lots in, but not passed. Spot prices practically nominal at \$27.00@\$28.00lb.

Gums

Arabic amber sorts are firmer on spot at 11c 220lb. bales. Powdered asafetida is easier here at 52c bbls., 54c less. Sales of olibanum siftings at 10c spot. Benzoin spot, free and clear, 50c and very scarce. Guaiac 45c@50c spot.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Spot importers claim that 3s 1d c. i. f. could not be done in buchu for shipment from the Cape. Best heard was 72c c. i. f. for shipment and 75c c. i. f. afloat to arrive. Spot bales at 85c unchanged, 90c less bales. Steady routine demand.

Roots

Dandelion—Unchanged and quiet spot imported at 7½c@8clb.

Ipecac—Rio ipecac has been cut to \$1.60lb. spot. Powdered is slightly easier here at \$1.90@\$2.00lb. Cartagena ipecac unchanged \$1.70lb. spot. Demand quiet, competition keen.

Jalap—Best inside for U.S.P. whole is now 16c ranging to 18c for higher test root. Powder 22c@23c lb. Stocks small.

Rhubarb—Spot whole cases 70clb. Powder 75c bbls. Demand quiet and routine. Supplies small and close held.

Senega—Has quieted down. Spot \$1.00 to \$1.25lb. unchanged as to seller.

Seeds, Spices, etc.

Aniseed—Star is firmer spot 16¾c@17c. Spanish 17c@17½c.

Celery—Scarce on spot and sharply higher at 22clb. inside bags.

Cumin—Easier spot at 16½clb. Morocco seed.

Cloves—Zanzibars under pressure. Spot bales 29½c, possibly less in quantity.

Larkspur—Higher and closely held at 22clb. for whole.

Quince—Nothing under \$1.65lb. here now.

Wormseed—Levant at \$2.25 in very small lots from one holder.

Crude Drug Notes

Calcutta shipped 439 bags of nux vomica buttons in here last week.

An importation of 353 cases of vanilla beans was brought in at New York last week from Marseilles.

The annual meeting of the Proprietary Association is being held at the Hotel Astor, New York, May 3, 4 and 5.

One of the biggest American consumers of ergot brought in 21 bags direct from Europe last week. The goods came from Marseilles and are believed to be of Russian origin.

Out of a total importation of 351 bales of insect flowers which came in at New York last week, 175 were Dalmatian and came from Trieste.

The American Drug Manufacturers Association announces that the sale of cantharides and ipecac at San Antonio, Texas, by the Army, has been temporarily suspended pending the completion of transfer of surplus to the American Relief Administration.

A lot of Spanish saffron said to be equal in quality to any of the recent imports which have come in at New York (all shipments from abroad are said to be rather poor at this time) was turned down by the Customs authorities and sent back to the shipper.

The Attorney General of the State of Michigan has ruled that druggists and other manufacturers are permitted, under the Prohibitive Liquor Law of the State, to use but one kind of liquor in the preparation of medicine, viz: Ethyl Alcohol. A committee of Michigan manufacturers has been appointed to protest the ruling.

A memorial in honor of the late Cyrus P. Walbridge, for thirty-six years president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis, was placed on a column near to the entrance of the Merrell building on Wednesday, April 26. The memorial is a gray Italian marble tablet, 10 by 22½ inches, with gold-embossed inscription and border design in hand-wrought gold, blue and green mosaic work. Wholesale druggists' clubs from practically every state contributed.

Nux vomica is supposed to cost four cents per pound to powder owing to its extreme toughness and hardness. In spite of this, and the fact that no buttons under 6c are known to have changed hands in this market, a seller of powder broke the price to 10c which is equal to cost. If the fight gets hot enough a leading factor stated that they might be forced to do 9c as a means of self protection.

DRUACHEM CLUB HOLDS DINNER

The first get-together dinner of the Druachem Club of New York in its new location was held at the club-room Tuesday evening, May 2d, and was attended by 125 members and guests of the drug, essential oil, and chemical trades. Frank McDonough, of McKesson & Robbins was toastmaster. The speakers included H. R. Heyden, secretary of the National Assn. of Purchasing Agents; Wm. F. McConnell, secretary of the N. Y. Board of Trade and Transportation; Eric Palmer member N. Y. Port Commission; and Williams Haynes, of Drug & Chemical Markets.

RATE ON PYRETHRUM FLOWERS CUT (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., May 3.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued its decision in the case of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Inc., against the director general, as agent. In their syllabus in this case the commissioners say: "Rate charged on imported pyrethrum flowers, in carloads, from Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., to Baltimore, Md., found unreasonable. Reparation awarded." The decision follows:

The complainant corporations allege that the domestic third-class rate of \$315 charged on 32 carloads of imported pyrethrum flowers shipped from Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., to Baltimore, Md., between June 25, 1918, and May 29, 1919, was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded the import rate of \$2 established on the last date mentioned. We are asked to award reparation. Rates are stated in amounts per 100 pounds.

The importation of pyrethrum flowers for the manufacture of insect powder has grown notably in recent years. In 1916 the imports amounted in round figures to 442,000 pounds; in 1917 to 2,189,000 pounds; in 1918 to 2,439,000 pounds; in 1919 to 6,184,000 pounds; and in 1920 to 5,055,000 pounds. Complainants explain that the increased freight rates, effective June 25, 1918, did not decrease the volume of their movement because the shipments were contracted for in advance. They state that the general increase in the sale of this insecticide is due to extensive advertising and in part to the activities of the Public Health Service.

We find that the rate assailed was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded \$2; that complainants have been damaged in the amount of the difference between the charges paid and those that would have accrued at the rate herein found reasonable; and that they are entitled to reparation, with interest.

The Board of United States General Appraisers handed down appraisement decisions covering the following merchandise: Pencil leads, from Lyra Bleistift Fabrik, Nuremberg, Germany; lemon oil, from Fratelli Jung, Palermo, Italy; lithopone, from Dr. L. Golodetz, Hamburg, Germany; metabisulfite of soda, from Broogenbosch, Belgium; magnesium fluorsilikat, from Deutsche Formiat-Gesellschaft, Hamburg, Germany.

The Frank Laboratories for Chemical Industry is preparing to operate the plant of the Catalytic Chemical Co. at San Francisco and after the first of May will have three shifts at work, placing the plant on a continuous operating basis. The company is owned by General T. Coleman DuPont, L. W. Baldwin, Charles Heyden, Joseph E. Stevens, William H. Baldwin and Dr. F. Frank.

The plant of Whittemore Brothers, manufacturers of shoe polish, in rear of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., was damaged by fire, on April 27, to the extent of \$75,000. Water had no effect on the flaming materials in the mixing room and the firemen used bags to smother the flames.

Major Redondo Sutton, vice president, and Dr. Knute Arvid Enlind, former secretary of the Pacific Mineral and Chemical Co., were committed to the Tombs, last week, being unable to furnish \$50,000 bonds, on a charge of swindling women in stock deals.

Frederick Boehm, New York, London and Glasgow, announces removal from 165 Broadway, New York, to 53 Park Place.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 1047-1048

APRIL BUSINESS SLOWER THAN MARCH

March Sales Large as Compared with a Dull April—
Spearmint and Cedar Leaf Higher—Cubebs and Lemongrass Firmer—Spot Lemon Easier—Vanillin Shaded—Phenylethylalcohol Cheaper

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Cajuput, 5c lb.	Oil Lemongrass, 5c lb.
Oil Cedar Leaf, 10c lb.	Oil Spearmint, 15c lb.
Oil Cubebs, 50c lb.	

Declined

Oil Lemon, 5c lb.	Phenylethylalcohol, \$1 lb.
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Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.75	\$5.75
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.54	.54	.55	.32
Oil Cloves	2.05	2.05	2.10	1.30
Oil Lemon .....	.75	.80	.85	.70
Oil Peppermint, Natural	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.40
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	7.15	7.15	7.25	7.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.45	.45	.53	.57
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50
Coumarin	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.75
Methyl Salicylate, Cans .....	.35	.35	.35	.35
Vanillin .....	.50	.50	.55	.50
Average	2.10	2.10	2.12	2.28

In a market devoid of new features, prices during the past week showed a general steadiness and few noteworthy fluctuations. The closing week of the month showed little change from the general character of dullness which has marked business since the end of March. Just as March was one of the best months for a year back, April was one of the slowest. Demand was consistently small throughout the entire period. While the month showed some loss in values, the easier position of prices was decidedly not in proportion to the reduced demand. Lemon appears somewhat easier spot. Spearmint is firmer. Ceylon citronella tends to soften. Oil cubebs is higher. Cheaper phenylethylalcohol is offered. Peppermint is dull. Cedar leaf is stronger. Wormseed is weak.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Unchanged spot at 50c and 55c pound spot cases technical oil anise. U.S.P. 60c@65c pound.

Oil Bergamot—Continues a soft spot. Competition on spot very keen. Openly named \$4.50 pound standard goods cases. Intimations of shading in a big way.

Oil Cajuput—Spot supplies smaller. Tendency upward. Native oil spot 70c@80c pound. U. S. P. 80c @90c pound.

Oil Cassia—Difficulties in selling technical oil still great, many importers redistilling all they bring in. Nominally \$1.20 when you can sell it. U. S. P. \$1.60 cans cases.

Oil Cedar Leaf—A dealer on spot has boosted his price for pure oil to a basis of 95c pound. Lots can still be purchased here, however, 90c still being named for good quality oil. Prices down to 85c.

Oil Citronella—Slow demand and slightly better supplies on spot have softened the position of citronella Ceylon. Drums spot now at 54c, possibly 53c on a firm order. Cans 54c@55c. Java oil at 75c quiet.

Oil Cloves—Handlers here state that there is no money in clove oil at \$2.05@\$2.10 cans with a spice market of 30c. Imports spice last week 1,496 bales and bags at New York. Demand quiet. Bottles \$2.15@\$2.15@\$2.25.

Oil Cubebs—Oil price has been marked up sharply in some quarters to a basis of \$6.50/lb. spot inside, basis five pound bottles.

Oil Eucalyptus—Imports last week of 200 cases and 12 drums from Melbourne. On spot, demand is still inactive with prices weak at 37c@38c pound cases U. S. P. goods.

Oil Geranium—Little or no African spot. Bourbon firm at \$5.50@\$6.00/lb. as to quality and seller.

Oil Hemlock—Firm spot and tightly held country. Cans 40 pounds spot 85c@90c/lb.

Oil Lavender—As to seller and quality, U. S. P. goods at \$3.00/lb. ranging to \$4.00. Spike 80c@85c/lb.

Oil Lemon—Latest cables give nothing under 70c c. i. f. for shipment. Spot position appears trifle softer, one or two coppers as to brand and seller named at 80c@90c/lb. In a bigger way, 75c spot can still be done. Imports last week at N. Y. totaled 523 cases and 176 half cases from Bari and Palermo. Demand here has been spasmodic with some speculative buying.

Oil Lemongrass—Firmer spot at 95c/lb. inside drums. Range to \$1.00. Imports at N. Y. last week totaled 37 drums.

Oil Limes—Now inside spot at \$2.50@\$2.65/lb. expressed lime oil. Distilled oil 45c@50c/lb.

Oil Orange—Steady with fair demand. Imports last week 115 half cases from Bari. No West Indian imports. Spot West Indian cases \$2.65, possibly \$2.60 on a quantity. One broker states \$2.50/lb. Sicilian at \$3.10@\$3.25/lb. spot coppers.

Oil Peppermint—Dull and soft. Spot quiet \$1.75@\$1.80/lb. cases natural; U. S. P. \$1.90@\$2.00. Country drums \$1.65 wanted. Demand very limited.

Oil Sandalwood—Spot U. S. P. East Indian sandalwood slightly easier \$7.15/lb. cases. Imports last week 27 cases from London.

Oil Spearmint—Tightly held at higher prices. Demand not active but buyers paying \$2.75/lb. inside when they do buy.

Oil Tansy—One lot at \$9.50@\$10.00/lb. spot.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Moving steadily at \$3.00/lb. from domestic makers.

Citronellol—Spot as to quality and seller \$8.00@\$10.00/lb.

Eucalyptol—Easier on spot in view of raw material position, 80c/lb.

Methyl Salicylate—Routine demand. Resellers getting business 34c single 50 pound cans. Makers 35c basis 1,000 pound lots.

Phenylethylalcohol—Prices easier spot at \$5.00/lb. good quality domestic or imported. Some grades slightly under this.

Vanillin—Resale offers spot at 48c ounce. Makers unchanged 50c.

Essential Oil Notes

A. H. Wirz, Inc., Chester, Pa., manufacturer of collapsible tubes, has opened a New York office at 30 East 42nd street.

Fabrique de la Sabrane, Grasse, France, essential oil producers, are now being represented in the United States by George Lueders & Co.

While essential oil price average showed a distinct gain during the month of March, a goodly portion of this gain was lost in the dullness of April business.

C. H. Campbell is now representing Julian W. Lyon & Co., essential oil importers, in Philadelphia and Baltimore with offices at 689 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

Since the death of Mr. Rudd, the town of Bronson, Mich., has ceased to be a factor in the market for peppermint oil, but stories are now current in the trade to the effect that these interests are to be revived and reorganized.

The plant formerly occupied by the Ross Food Co. at Batavia, N. Y., has been purchased by S. W. Eckman, formerly president of B. T. Babbitt, Inc. It is expected that a soap specialty plant will be inaugurated by Mr. Eckman, who is widely known in this field.

J. A. J. Wijmalen of Polak & Schwartz, Zaandam, Holland, is in the United States on a visit to Julian W. Lyon & Co., New York essential oil importers, American representatives for Polak & Schwarz. He will return abroad about June 1.

At the meeting of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, last week, Warren Burns, vice president of Morana, Inc., strongly urged the adoption of a set of essential oil standards by consumers and importers sounding the first gun of what should be a campaign to make this suggestion a fact.

Much of the low priced gaultheria oil offered here is said to be pure, but made from Southern wintergreen which is a rank growth lacking oil of the strength or quality of odor characteristic of the higher cost Pennsylvania, New York and New England distilled oil.

If a hundred manufacturers of perfumes, drugs, proprietaries and other items can band competitors together into associations for the general good, why cannot the essential oil trade get together with an idea of standardizing qualities, containers and other factors in the business?

Jennings Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by moving into a new and larger building at 1314 Division avenue, Grand Rapids, where increased and improved output will be possible. The company makes flavoring extracts and toilet preparations.

Malcolm McKenzie, formerly secretary of the Antoine Chiris Co., 147 Waverly Place, New York, sailed for the Orient last week. It is reported that he plans to import Oriental oils on his own account, having resigned his position with the Antoine Chiris Co. about February 1.

Peppermint oil producers are holding up their prices and at the same time holding up business. With a large carry-over from both 1920 and 1921, any kind of a 1922 crop may disrupt what is apparently a well controlled situation. A peppermint authority stated that if prices do break, the slump will be rapid and sharp.

GILBERT COLGATE TO HEAD PERFUMERS

Elected President of Manufacturing Perfumers' Assn. to Succeed F. W. Jones—To Ask for 100% Perfume Duty—Resolution Against Selective Embargo—Doran, Tunison, Whitaker and Ittner on Alcohol

At the closing session of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association annual meeting, held last week at the Hotel Biltmore, in New York, Gilbert Colgate, of Colgate & Co., was elected president for the ensuing year to succeed F. W. Jones of Chicago. Other officers were re-elected without change, including Northam Warren, first vice-president; Edwin Sefton, second vice-president, and C. M. Baker, secretary and treasurer. Owing to difficulties which the word "perfumer" has caused the association in Washington legislative circles in luxury taxes and the like, a motion to change the name of the association, using the expression "toilet goods" was passed, but after reconsideration, was tabled temporarily to permit of further discussion.

Among the more important business taken up at the closing day of the convention, was the general matter of alcohol supplies and legislation, and the tariff. The selective embargo was condemned, although a sufficiently high tariff on aromatic chemicals was recommended by resolution. On perfumery, a duty of 100 per cent was named as necessary in another resolution. The association resolved against pre-denaturation of all alcohol, and likewise against the enforced use of denatured formulae with consequent exclusion of pure non-beverage alcohol. The association also recommended the separation of the Industrial Alcohol Department from the authority of the prohibition enforcement department.

The leading speakers in the alcohol discussion on Thursday were Dr. J. M. Doran, chief of the Industrial Alcohol Division in Washington, Dr. M. H. Ittner, Colgate & Co., and Dr. B. R. Tunison, U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. Dr. Milton C. Whitaker, vice-president of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., was an unexpected visitor and gave the meeting a few terse words on the alcohol situation. Dr. Doran assured the co-operation of his department in helping the toilet goods industry out of its alcohol difficulties, particularly in the matter of denatured formulae.

Dr. Tunison told of the attempts of the producers to improve alcohol quality, but pointed out that better qualities cost money and could not be produced if the only consideration in buying by consumers was price.

In the matter of co-operation between the perfumers and suppliers, a committee made up of a representative of each group, bottle, tube, box, essential oil, and other manufacturers were suggested who might confer with the perfume people as to requirements and other factors with the idea of booming the toilet goods business generally. The meeting closed Thursday evening with the annual banquet at which the speakers included G. A. O'Reilly, vice-president of the Irving National Bank, Dr. Walter E. Traprock and Dr. Elwood Hendrick.

Julius Koehler, of Fritzsche Brothers, New York essential oil importers, returned last week after a six weeks' trip to Los Angeles, Calif. The primary object of Mr. Koehler's visit to the West was to be present at the ushering in of a baby granddaughter, born March 18 to Mrs. Amandus Zoellner, Mr. Koehler's daughter.

The Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association held a meeting on April 26, at the Elks' Club, with luncheon, followed by bowling contests between the members. The meeting was well attended.

The Consuming Industries

EFFECT OF SENATE TARIFF RATES DISCUSSED BY COTTON MANUFACTURERS

Better Business Predicted Within the Next Few Months—Why American Valuation Plan is Needed—Taxation a Factor in Retarding the Return of Prosperity.

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, Mass., May 3.—Russell B. Love, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said in his address at the opening of 22nd annual meeting of the Association, that the darkest period for the textile industry is passing and that the next few months should witness better business, with more employment and a larger and more stabilized market.

Albert H. Lowe, of Fitchburg, read a report on the Senate Tariff bill, in which he said: "The writing of a tariff bill is a work of the greatest importance at any time, and the one in process is no exception. In fact, conditions are such as to make the writing of the present bill more involved than usual. The unsettled business conditions all over the world, the disturbed values of exchange in different world markets, and the huge debts due the United States from foreign countries create a highly abnormal situation which makes it impossible to get satisfactory costs of conversion on foreign goods for comparisons because the same articles have different values in foreign countries.

"To meet this situation, the American valuation policy was suggested. This suggestion met with decided opposition from the importers and some others. There seemed, however, to be no other fair way to meet the situation in international exchange and equalize the different values for the same articles in the different foreign markets, and to prevent undervaluations where the ad valorem rates are effective. The following figures were prepared from official sources for the Ways and Means Committee: Cotton weavers were paid \$20.86 per week in the United States; English cotton weavers were paid \$12.39 per week; German cotton weavers were paid \$4.35 per week, and Japanese cotton weavers were paid \$4.50 per week.

"Every tariff committee needs the most intelligent and reliable information and the loyal support of every manufacturer of goods affected by the schedule on which the committee is at work. The importer's policy is always to delay and if possible prevent the passage of a protective tariff bill. His business is to deal in foreign products made by foreign labor. Nearly every dollar's worth of these foreign goods displaces the product of American labor and transfers the manufacture of the article from the United States to a foreign country."

Guy W. Cox read a paper on "Taxation." He said in part: "We are learning over again that excessive rates of taxation may paralyze industry, bring disaster to business, unemployment to wage earners and at the same time defeat the aim of high rates in that high rates produce diminishing returns. Business also finds that the high rate of surtax on individual incomes has a very direct connection with business prosperity."

The North Carolina Cotton M'rs' Association, in session at Winston-Salem, N. C., last week, listened to a paper by Dr. Charles H. Herty, of New York.

New Consuming Companies

American Silk Hosiery Corp., Wilmington, Del., capital \$200,000. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Co. of America.
Riley-Ford Co., Brooklyn, capital \$200,000. To make alcohol, drugs and chemicals. C. Riley, F. J. Menig, J. E. Ford, Attorneys, W. E. J. Collins and M. Kamber, 135 Broadway, New York.

Asia Drug Co., New York, capital \$40,000. J. Sudbeaz, J. D. Nicol, B. Chadikian. Attorney, G. S. Kebabian, 27 William st.
Richards Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. To make medical preparations. Arthur Richards, John H. Yates, J. Lamont Stewart, Glen Olden, Pa. Incorporated by the Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co.

Henry Rosenzweig & Co., New York, capital \$350,000. Artificial silks, and cotton. H. and J. L. Rosenzweig. Attorney, C. J. Folts, 2 Rector st.

Adams Drug Co., Springfield, Mass., capital \$10,000. Nora M. Slattery, John J. Murray, Springfield; Mary E. Whalen, Holyoke; Clarence M. Fossel, Hinsdale, N. H.

The Bestol Co., Newton, Mass., capital \$100,000. Lerman C. Prios, Melvin M. Johnson, Boston; Burton H. Cooper, Newtonville, Mass.

Traff-Hayden-Engquist Co., Minneapolis, Minn., capital \$50,000. Textiles. Frank Traff, Bryn A. Hayden, Roy A. Engquist.

Hotel and Steamship Laundry Co., Boston, Mass., capital \$50,000. Albert C. Robinson, Winchester, Mass.; Charles D. Lilly, Allston, Mass.; John F. Gould, Winthrop.

American Textile Soap Co., Springfield, Mass., capital \$100,000. Robert F. Warren, Charles A. Stone, Springfield; Albert F. Alstrom, West Springfield.

Wager Manufacturing Corp., 921 Bergen ave., Jersey City, capital \$150,000. To make toilet preparations.

National Pharmacy Stores, 127 Watchung ave., Plainfield, N. J., capital \$100,000.

Riedel Fertilizing Process Co., Inc., Essex and Middlesex Turnpike, Elizabeth, N. J., capital \$100,000. Utilization of carbonic acid in improving the growth of plant life.

Eastern Chemical Co., 137 E. State st., Trenton, N. J., capital \$100,000. To manufacture druggists specialties.

Puget Sound Reduction Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$150,000. Fertilizers. P. J. Ferkel, Buffalo.

Synthetic Products Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$500,000. To make artificial leather, waterproof paper. Incorporated by the Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Templetons Drugs, Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. B. B. Henderson, S. H. Brown, L. J. Wright, Toronto, Canada. Incorporated by the Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Hawkeye Drug Co., Des Moines, Ia., capital \$75,000.

Winegar Products Co., Syracuse, N. Y., capital \$10,000. To make boiler compounds. J. S. Arnstrong, C. E. Brown, R. S. Davis. Attorney, R. T. Murray, Syracuse.

Art Broad Silk Works, Inc., 21st Straight st., Paterson, N. J., capital \$100,000. To manufacture silk and other textile products.

New Jersey Bakers Supply, Inc., 140 Market st., Paterson, N. J., capital \$100,000.

Hartmann Bros. Dyeing Co., Willow ave. and Doremus Place, N. Bergen, N. J., capital \$100,000. To dye silks and other fabrics.

Paint Specialties Corp. of New Jersey, Jersey City, capital \$15,000. To manufacture paints and varnishes. John D. Craven, Walter J. Freund, George A. Wardell, Alfred K. Moe, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Iscolite Corp., East Orange, N. J., capital \$200,000. To make waterproofing materials. Albert R. Palmer, Leslie Reid, William H. O'Neill. Incorporated by New Jersey Registration & Trust Co., 525 Main st., E. Orange.

American Supply Co., Miami, Fla. To manufacture fertilizers. Frederick C. Gomer, Miami, Charles R. Graham, W. K. Walton.

Little Falls Paper Co., New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., capital \$250,000. R. W. Spencer, S. L. Holden, L. J. White. Attorneys, Scott & Sneed, Newburgh, N. Y.

Meade Rubber Co., Stoughton, Mass., capital \$100,000. James Meade, Patrick H. Mahoney.

Marcel Drug Co., New York, capital \$50,000. S. Jaffee, M. Kallish, L. Karo. Attorney, H. S. Mansfield, 55 Liberty st.

Libit Laboratories, New York, capital \$5,000. Drug preparations. F. Thompson, F. Rosenblum, J. Strong.

Tidewater Chemical Co., New York, capital \$100,000. Paints, drugs and dyes. F. H. Twyeffort, W. C. Dubois, J. Monerle. Attorneys, Fletcher, Brown & Twyeffort, 342 Madison ave.

Quality Laundry Service Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$300,000. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Shea Chemical Co., Seattle, Wash., capital \$50,000. To manufacture drugs and chemicals. George Shea Prescott, Ariz.; F. W. Strang, Seattle.

CHEMISTS VISIT RUBBER PLANTS*(Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)*

Akron, Ohio, May 3.—Chemical Engineers of North-eastern Ohio are studying the rubber industry at close quarters here today. About 150 members of the Cleveland Section of the American Chemical Society, representing Cleveland, Elyria, Lorain, Painesville, Canton, Kent, Cuyahoga Falls, Barberton and Wadsworth, arrived this morning in automobiles to be guests of Akron chemical engineers for the day.

Among the distinguished men present will be Edgar Fahs Smith, president of the American Chemical Society, head of the Chemistry Department of the University of Pennsylvania, who will be the principal speaker at a banquet to be given tonight at the Portage hotel.

The chemists are visiting the plants of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., M. A. Knight, Robinson Clay Products Co., Philadelphia Rubber Works Co., Quaker Oats Co., and the Colonial Salt Co.

GERMAN DYES LEAD MARCH IMPORTS*(Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)*

Washington, D. C., May 3.—The imports of alizarin dyes during March amounted to 27,356lbs., valued at \$54,235, with German colors leading the list. Imports of synthetic indigo were 16,726lbs., valued at \$38,345, all from Switzerland. Imports of dye extracts were 91,738lbs., valued at \$5,408, principally from India, England and Haiti. The table of alizarine and other colors follows:

Countries	Alizarin & alizarin dyes		N. E. E. Colors or dyes	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Belgium	511	231	32	124
France	19,259	42,679	118,812	128,596
Germany	2,758	2,141	6,190	6,881
Italy	3,180	4,345	3,720	4,293
Netherlands			142,338	213,000
Switzerland	1,648	4,839	30,029	25,757
England				

PAPER MILL STRIKE POSTPONED

Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the Employers' Committee of the paper manufacturers, who notified the union of a reduction in wages on May 1, has agreed to a postponement for two weeks to give the employees time to vote on the question of accepting the reduction. The referendum will be taken by the Brotherhood of Papermakers, the skilled workers, on whether they will make a new agreement separately from the Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphide and Papermill Workers, the unskilled men.

A large warp mercerizing plant has been organized at Spindle, N. C., by K. S. Tanner and S. E. Elmore of Spindale, and C. W. Johnston, of Charlotte. It is said the new plant will have a capacity of 100,000 pounds, being one of the largest in the South. A skein mercerizing plant of the Elmore Co., is already located at Spindale.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Dye Works, which was organized some weeks ago, plans to begin operations immediately, using the Franklin process for dyeing yarns. George H. Brockenbrough and George H. Brockenbrough, Jr., of the Balbro Mills, head the new concern.

The American Pimento Products Co., Albany, Ga., will can pimento products.

Trade Tips for Sellers

The Edward Bloom Silk Co., New London, Conn., is building a new mill.

The City Council, of Coleman, Tex., will install a filtration plant at the Municipal waterworks.

The Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co., Charleston, W. Va., will build additions to its plant, estimated to cost \$200,000.

The plant of the American Thread Co., Willimantic, Conn., is on a schedule of four days a week, owing to lack of orders.

The Ware Shoals, S. C., Manufacturing Co., will construct a bleachery to handle the entire output of the cloth at the mill.

The Lilly Mill & Yarn Co., Shelby, N. C., which operates a yarn mill just south of Shelby, is installing a finishing plant to mercerize and coor fine yarns.

The City Engineer, St. Catharines, Ont., has plans under way for the installation of a new mechanical filtration plant at the waterworks to cost about \$50,000.

The Board of Public Works, Hammond, Ind., has had plans prepared for a purification plant at the waterworks. Bids for equipment will be taken until May 17.

The American Woolen Co. has received a demand from the union workers in its mills for an increase in wages. The American Woolen Co. has not made any cut since the Armistice.

The Nueces County Water Improvement Commission, District No. 3, Robstown, Tex., is planning for the installation of a filtration plant in connection with extensions to the water system.

The Twin City Glass Co., Fort Smith, Ark., will erect a plant for the manufacture of bottles and jars. The main building will be 50x100 ft., and a 15-ton glass tank will be installed.

The Belgian Spinning Co., capitalized at \$100,000 will start operations about June 1, at Waltham, Mass. The plant will manufacture woolen and merino yarns for all kinds of cloth. The equipment is sets of cards and 2,500 spindles.

About 700 of the 1,500 textile workers of the Dwight Cotton Mills, Alabama City, Ala., are on strike again, following a recent settlement of a previous strike. The men gave no notice and have offered no explanation.

Dr. Hugh P. Baker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, will sail for Scandinavia, June 10, to investigate conditions in Norway, Sweden and Germany. The Department of Commerce has requested him to visit Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria for similar data.

Col. Philip B. Fouke, St. Louis, announces the formation of the Fur Merchants' Sale Co., capitalized at \$3,000,000 to succeed the liquidated Fur Exchange, of St. Louis. Mr. Fouke proposes a consolidation of all American fur auction houses to do business at a single center.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Progressive Mercerizing and Dyeing Corp., 486 Leonard st., Brooklyn, by David Lisansky, for \$4,500; Max Fishman, \$1,144, and Jeanette Frimarck, \$647. Judge Garvin has appointed Morris U. Ely receiver in bond of \$5,000.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 1049

ROUTINE BUYING AT THE DRUG AUCTIONS

Cardamoms, Cocaine, Cumin Seed, Linseed Oil, Star Anise Oil and Turpentine Higher in London—The Bromides, Ergot and Nutgalls Firmer—Acetic Acid and Oil Cassia Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, May 3.—The Drug Auctions passed off quietly with only routine buying and no price changes of note. The next auctions will be held on July 20. Quotations are higher this week on cardamoms, cocaine, cumin seed, linseed oil, star anise oil, and turpentine.

The market is firmer on the bromides, ergot, farina, and nutgalls. Prices are weaker for cocoa butter, formaldehyde and shellac.

Acetic acid, naphtha and oil cassia are lower.

London, April 22 (by mail).—The returns issued by the British Board of Trade on overseas trade in March are very encouraging, both as to imports and exports, especially of raw materials and unmanufactured goods. An important item indicated is the recovery of the coal export trade. In the drug and chemical market the favorable conditions for buyers are beginning to change in favor of sellers.

Balsam Peru is again firmer, spot price for genuine B.P. quality being not less than 9s per lb.

Bergamot oil is lower, at from 17s to 18s per lb. on the spot, or from 16s 9d per lb. c. i. f. to arrive.

Buchu leaves are easier, round being quoted at from 3s 9d to 4s per lb., and ovals a trifle less.

Chamomile flowers are again dearer, 400s per cwt. being now asked for Belgian of 1921 crop.

Citric acid is dearer, being very scarce on spot, and 2s 1d per lb. appears to be the lowest offer.

Cocoa butter is rather easier, at 1s 8½d per lb. for prime English on spot, in 1 ton lots.

Cumin seeds are very scarce, and the higher price of 75s per cwt. is maintained.

Epsom salts. Commercial quality is offered on spot at the lower price of £6 10s 0d to £7 per ton, demand being small.

Farina is firmer, Dutch on spot being 29s 6d per cwt., while Japanese No. 1 for April-May shipment is quoted at 28s 6d per cwt. c. i. f.

Formaldehyde is again lower, at £70 per ton for 40 per cent on spot, with but little enquiry.

Linseed oil after fluctuation, closes firmer at the improved figure of 38s 6d per cwt. on spot.

Oil cassia is dearer, and somewhat scarce, the price for 80 to 85 per cent being now 5s 9d per lb.

Senega root is easier, at about 5s 4½d per lb. on spot.

Star aniseed oil is firmer, with more enquiry. The price for "Red Ship" brand is about 2s 1d per lb.

Tamarinds are easier, at 25s per cwt. duty paid, for West Indian, and 10s per cwt. for East Indian.

Turpentine is much dearer on spot, American being now 71s 6d to 72s per cwt.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE		Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)		\$4.886	\$4.426
France (franc)		.193	.092
Italy (lira)		.193	.053
Germany (mark) per hundred	23.80		.350
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred	20.30		1.950
Poland (mark) per hundred	23.80		.028
Austria (crown) per hundred	20.30		.013
Japan (yen)		.499	.474
Spain (peseta)		.193	.155
Holland (guilder)		.402	.382
Belgium (franc)		.193	.084
Norway (crown)		.268	.187
Switzerland (franc)		.193	.194
Sweden (crown)		.268	.258
Denmark (crown)		.268	.212
Argentina (peso)		.424	.361
Brazil (milreis)		.279	.137
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)		.789	.569
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)		1.082	.770
(Tael—Peking, silver)		1.156	.823
Russia—(100 rubles)		51.50	.100

A. J. M. Sharpe, honorary foreign correspondent of the American Zinc Institute, estimates virgin zinc stocks throughout the world, March 13, 1922, to have been 97,000 metric tons, distributed as follows: United States, 57,500; Germany and Polish Silesia, 17,500; Great Britain, 7,500; Belgium, 3,500; Scandinavia, 1,500; France 1,500; Australia, 4,000; other countries, 4,000. Mr. Sharpe estimates 1922 production of zinc will be 680,000 metric tons, made up as follows: United States, 300,000; Canada, 15,000; Belgium, \$100,000; France, 30,000; Poland-Germany, 125,000; Great Britain, 45,000; Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia, 12,000; Italy, 1,000; Holland, 3,000; Scandinavia, 12,000; Spain, 5,000; Australia, 25,000; Japan, 7,000.

Figures received from 197 Rubber Estates managed in London, show an output for the month of January, 1922, of 4,500 tons as compared with 3,400 tons for the same month in 1921. In other words, an increase of one third. If these data could be taken as typical of the whole industry, it would mean an increase of 90,000 tons per annum. With the American demand slackening up during the months and increased output as indicated in the figures above, it is easy to understand, says Trade Commissioner Butler, at London, in a report to the Department of Commerce, the reason for the drop in the price of rubber to the new low level of 7½d at the end of the month of February.

A cablegram from Frankfort, Germany, says that the International Spiritus Co., of Vienna, the alcohol trust of Austria, is negotiating with the Hugo Stinnes Shipping and Overseas Trading Co., of Hamburg, for the sale of its products in the export trade through the Hugo Stinnes Company.

Cod liver oil is two hundred times more potent in vitamins than butter, according to the statement of Professor Harden, of the University of London, in an address on the subject of vitamins before an audience of London teachers recently.

Buildings of the John Cowan Chemical Co., Ltd., 179 Cowan st., Montreal, Quebec, were seriously damaged by fire, on April 26.

The price of cellulose in Germany was increased 30 per cent last week, and the price of nitrate 27 per cent.

JAPAN DYE MARKET OVERLOADED

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, April 7.—Foreign dye makers are flooding the market in Japan. The weakness and uncertainty that exists here grows more serious every day. German manufacturers are most active in canvassing for new business with French and American firms close behind. This active rivalry overstocks the market and is causing fast declines in the price. Competition is notable in indigo pure or indigo blue. Although the average consumption of indigo in Japan is not much more than 300 kegs per month, the average monthly importation from Germany, France, Switzerland and the United States is much greater. In February the arrivals from France alone reached 1,054 kegs. The monthly arrival from Germany is estimated to be 3,000 kegs.

A few days ago the agent for German manufacturers lowered his price per keg by a flat 40 yen slash. German indigo pure which was recently offered at 420 yen is now quoted at 380 yen; Swiss indigo is offered at the same figure; and American indigo at 320 yen.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

1316—An agency is desired by a firm in Chile for the sale of raw materials for the making of candles, such as paraffin paste, refined or semirefined, and wicking; and raw materials for the manufacture of soap, such as lye, caustic soda and rosin. References.

1317—A firm of commission agents in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of resin, turpentine, caustic soda, salicylate soda, and paraffin. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Leghorn and Genoa. Correspondence requested in Italian or French. References.

1320—A mercantile firm in England wishes to secure an agency for the sale of all productions of high quality suitable for sale through chemists and allied businesses, and proprietary articles which should be supported by consistent advertising. Quotations should be given c.i.f. English port. Reference.

1305—Commission merchants in Italy desire to secure an agency for the sale of sulfate of copper for agricultural purposes. Quotations are requested c.i.f. Leghorn. Correspondence should be in Italian or French. References.

1307—A trading association in Japan desires to secure an agency for drugs, patent medicines, and toilet articles. Samples and prices are requested.

1325—A merchant in the Canary Islands desires to purchase agricultural fertilizers for a wholesale and retail business. References.

1327—There is a market in Spain for toilet supplies, drugs, chemicals, soaps, perfumes, toilet paper, brushes, bric-a-brac, and paints and varnishes. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Spanish port. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Catalogues and price lists are requested. References.

1342—An importer in Italy wishes to purchase and also to secure an agency for the sale of paint materials, especially rosin and turpentine. Quotations are requested c.i.f. Italian port. Correspondence should be in Italian or French. References.

1343—The purchase is desired by firms in Spain of drugs in general, chemical products, orthopedic supplies, surgical instruments and supplies, perfumes, toilet articles, soaps. Quotations are requested c.i.f. Spanish port. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

1344—A mercantile firm in Palestine desires to purchase and also to secure an agency for toilet articles and supplies such as are sold in drug stores. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Jaffa. Reference.

1484—A trading company in Finland desires to purchase rough sulfur in lumps, rosin, all materials for paper industries, and all kinds of chemicals and fertilizers. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Finnish ports. Terms: Cash against documents. References.

1485—The purchase is desired by an agricultural association in Greece of chemical fertilizers suitable for raisin and currant trees in lots of 1,000 tons and over. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Greek port. Payment: By confirmed credit through London or New York banks. References.

1519—A mercantile firm in Argentina desires to secure an agency for the sale of drugs, pharmaceutical products, surgical articles, and dental goods. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Argentine port. Correspondence requested in Spanish. Reference.

NEW NITRATE PRICES TO BE FIXED

Santiago, Chile, April 2.—The meeting of the Nitrate Producers' Association which has been expected for some time, is announced to be held during the first part of May. The purpose of this meeting is to fix prices of nitrate to rule after expiration of the present schedule on June 30, 1922. It is generally reported that the stock of nitrate in the possession of the European Pool at the beginning of April, was 370,000 metric tons. Due to unfavorable weather, recent sales are reported as being small.

There is a widespread impression in Santiago that larger profits would accrue from the impetus given to sales by a further reduction in price, but it is feared that the influence of the Pool is likely to be exerted to fix prices at a higher level, according to Commercial Attache McQueen, in his report to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Although unsold stocks on hand are unofficially estimated to have been 1,500,000 metric tons on March 1, there is a more optimistic feeling regarding the eventual recovery of the nitrate industry than for some months, and a resultant disinclination to sacrifice stocks is apparent. Independent sales have been made for forward delivery during the second half of the year, at 9 shillings per Spanish quintal (101.43lbs.). It is realized that prompt liquidation of stocks and resumption of production is necessary to the economic well-being of the country, and that prices fixed by the Association and the general policy that it adopts will be an important factor in attaining this result.

BRITISH NOT BUYING U. S. CHEMICALS

A special report on the market in Great Britain for American drugs and chemicals by the American Chamber of Commerce in London, says that although generally speaking, the British trade in these lines is much below normal, there is still a fairly steady trade in certain kinds of American drugs, particularly crude drugs, and some in heavy chemicals, but in fine chemicals the demand is being supplied by goods of German, Swiss and British manufacture. In fine chemicals, foreign competition assisted by depreciated exchanges, is severe. The British Safeguarding of Industries Act, although originally directed against German products, has hit goods from other countries much harder.

MENTHOL PRICES FIRM IN JAPAN

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, April 7.—A new season of buying is due in the market for menthol crystals and peppermint oil, and holders are looking forward to it with much hope. Although only petty transactions are possible for the present, the price is well maintained.

The supply of menthol and peppermint oil is rather short just now, and producers maintain a stiff attitude. German, British or Oceanic buyers are not showing much interest in new business. In Tokyo, menthol crystals are 13.50 yen per kin. Peppermint oil remains at 3.60 yen per kin. These figures are firmly maintained.

The Twenty-third Chemists' Exhibition to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, facing Westminster Abbey, London, S. W., June 19 to 23, will consist of a very comprehensive display of drugs, chemicals and allied goods. It is attended each year not only by the pharmacists of Great Britain and overseas dominions, but by manufacturers from foreign countries interested in the drug and chemical trades.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	
1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	= 1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	= .83 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	= 3.79 liters
1 Liter	= .264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs	8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs	.454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs	2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic, 100 lbs.	.76 — .80
Benzoic, U.S.P., 100 lb. bbls.	.55 — .75
Boric crystal, 250 lb. bbls.	.11½ — .12¼
Powdered, bbls.	.11¼ — .12¼
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c. chys.	.11¼ — .12¼
Camphoric, U.S.P.	4.65 — 4.75
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P. 1-lb. bottle	— — .27
5-lb. bottle	— — .23
50 to 110-lb. tins	.18 — .19
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	— — .26
Crude, 25 p.c.	.30 — .35
Chromic, 98 p.c., drums	.40 — .45
Chrysophanic, bxs.	1.70 — 1.90
Cinnamic, See Aromatic Chemicals	
Citric, crystals, bbls.	.45 — .45½
Powdered	.46 — .46½
Imported, 112 lb. kegs.	.45 — .46
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar	
Formic 75 p.c. tech., bbls.	.16 — .18
Gallic, U.S.P., bbls.	.70 — .75
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	1.65 — 1.70
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., chys.	— .40
Hydrochloric, C.P., carboys	.07 — .09
Hydriodic, 45 p.c., bott.	2.25 — 2.35
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	1.65 — 1.70
U.S.P., 10 p.c., chys.	— .37
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII, chys.	— .55
U.S.P., IX	— .65
Malic, bbls.	.42 — .44
Molybdic, C.P., kegs.	— 3.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, C.P., chys.	.09 — .10
Oxalic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c., syr. U.S.P.	.15 — .19
50 p.c. tech., chys.	.08 — .09
Pyrogallic, resubl. bott.	— 1.60
Crystals, bottles	— 1.20
Salicylic, U.S.P., less 1000 lbs.	— .26
Second Hands	.23 — .24
Sulfuric, C.P., chys.	— .07
Sulfurous (6-7 p.c.) chys.	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., 25 lb. bbls.	.65 — .70
Tartaric, Crystals, bbls.	— .30
Powdered, U.S.P.	— .30
Imported, U.S.P.	.27 — .27½
Powdered	.27½ — .28

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, U.S.P., 200 lb. bbl.	.31 — .33
Acetone, 700 lb. drums	.08 — .11
Acetphenetidin, 100 lbs.	— 1.85
Aconitine, Alk., Cryst., 1 oz. oz.	15.00 — 16.00
Amorphous, 1 oz.	15.00 — 16.00
Adeps Lanae, Hydrous, bbls.	.10 — .14
Anhydrous	.14 — .16
Alcohol, U.S.P., 190 deg.	
50 gal. bbls.	— 4.75
Cologne Spirit	— 4.80
Second Hands, bbls.	— 4.70
For Export, U.S.P.	.32 — .40
Wood, 95 p.c., bbls., drums	.55 — .56
97 p.c.	.57 — .58
Pure, (Methanol) bbls.	.70 — .72
Acetone free	.75 — .78
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.	.52 — .53
Detnated, 5 & 6, bbls., Dr. gal.	.25 — .35
Butyl, Drums	.20 — .22
Iso-propyl, crude, bbls.	— 2.25
Refined, 50 gal. bbls., drums	4.00 — 4.50
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	.80 — .85
Amidopyrine 10-50 lbs.	4.25 — 4.80
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.35 — .38
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	.85 — .90
Bichromate, C. P.	.65 — .70
Bromide, gran., 50 lb. bx.	— .29
Imported	.16 — .18
Carbonate, U.S.P., kegs.	.11 — .12
Chloride, U.S.P., bbls.	.17 — .18
Citrate	1.00 — 1.05
Hypophosphite	1.35 — 1.40
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	.75 — 3.00
Iodide, bxs.	4.85 — 4.90
Nitrate, C. P., bbls.	— .40
Oxalate, Pure	.45 — .48
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.38 — .40
Monobasic	.17 — .18
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.53 — .55
Water, Ammonia, (See Heavy Chemicals)	
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	1.90 — 2.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony), Bbls.	— .10
Needle Powder, casks	.04½ — .05
Antipyrine, (50-100 lbs.)	2.00 — 2.25
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. ¼s. oz.	12.00 — 12.25
Arecoline Hydrobrom. 5 ozs. oz.	14.00 — 15.00
Argols, red, powd.	.07 — .09
Arsenic Red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	— 6.10
Atropine, Alk., U.S.P., 1-oz. oz.	— 9.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., 5-10 ozs. oz.	5.25 — 5.50
Barbital	— 1.25
Barium Carb. prec., bbls.	— .25
Dioxide, kegs	.17 — .21
Iodide, bott.	— 5.65
Nitrate	.06½ — .07
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid	3.17 — 3.20
or Tartar Emetic, Barrels 45 gal.	
Denatured, quinine	3.50 — 3.60
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzonaphthol	2.65 — 2.75
Berberine Hcl., 5 lbs.	— 22.00
Acid Sulfate	21.00 — 23.00
Neutral sulfate	21.00 — 23.00
Bismuth Metallic	2.10 — 2.20
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	— 5.20
Citrate, U.S.P.	— 2.30
Oxychloride	— 2.50
Salicylate	— 1.55
Subbenzoate	— 2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	— 2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	— 2.65
Subgallate	— 2.00
Subiodide	— 3.95
Subnitrate	— 2.00
Second Hands	1.85 — 1.90
Subsalicylate	— 2.20
Tannate	— 2.00
Bismuth Preps. basis 25 lb. lots, boxes	
Borax, cryst. powd. 400 lb. bbl.	.05½ — .06
Kegs, 150 lbs.	.06 — .06½
Brucine Sulfate (250 ozs.)	.20 — .25
Bromine, bott. cases, wks.	.23 — .25
Bromoforn, 100 lbs.	— 1.45
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Cadmium Bromide, 100 lbs.	.95 — 1.00
Iodide	— 4.20
Metal sticks	— 1.00
Caffeine alkaloid, 100 lbs.	3.75 — 4.00
Hydrochloride	— 8.00
Hydrobromide	— 5.25
Citrated, U.S.P.	— 3.25

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products — crudes and intermediates.

Oils — the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs — the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Caffeine Citrated, U.S.P.	— 3.25
Sulfate	— 5.75
Calcium Glycerophosphate	1.55 — 1.60
Bromide, 100 lbs.	— .40
Hypophosphite	— .65
Iodide	— 4.20
Lactate	.50 — .53
Phosphate, Precip.	.10 — .12
Monobasic	.07 — .8
Sulfocarbonate	— .48
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. blk.	— .90
16's in 1-lb. carton	— .95
32's in 1-lb. carton	— .96
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	.77 — .78
Tablets (as to size)	.93 — .96
Chinese refined	.77 — .78
Monobromated, 100 lbs.	1.70 — 1.75
Caramel, 50 gal. bbls.	.60 — .63
Carminic, No. 40, 5 lb. bxs.	4.50 — 4.60
Casein, Edible, bbls.	.35 — .40
Technical	.14 — .15
Castor Oil, AA, 50 gal. bbls.	.12 — .12½
Cerium Oxalate	.40 — .42
Chalk, Precip., light, bbls.	.04 — .05
Heavy	.03½ — .04
Drop	.03½ — .03¾
Charcoal, Powd., bbls.	.04 — .05
Willow, Powd.	.06 — .07
Bone Black, Powd.	— .08
Chinoidin, 500 lb. lots	— .65
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	— .76
Chlorosane, 5 lb. bot.	— .94
Chloroform, U.S.P., 120 lb. drums	— .38
Second hands	— .33
Chrysarobin, (See Acid Chrysophanic)	
Cinchonidin, Alk., 100 oz. tin	.70 — .75
Sulfate	— .50
Cinchonine, Alk., 100 oz. tin	.38 — .43
Sulfate	— .25
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 10 ozs. oz.	8.00 — 10.00
Hydrochlor. Cryst., Powd.	
25 oz. cans.	— 6.00
Small sizes: ¼s 50c extra, ½s 25c, Singles 7c extra per oz.	
Cocoa Butter, 200 lb. bales	.25 — .28
Fingers, cakes, 12 lb. bxs.	.34 — .37
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. cans.	— 6.10
Hydrobromide	— 4.90
Hydrochloride	— 5.30
Nitrate	— 5.50
Phosphate	— 4.55
Salicylate	— 4.55
Sulfate	— 4.90
Small sizes: ¼s 50c extra, ½s 25c, singles 7c extra per oz.	

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Fine Chemicals

Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbl.	—20.00	Glycerin		Lanolin, See Adeps Lanac	
Norwegian, 30 gal. bbls.....bbl.	23.00	C.P. drums, bbls.....lb.	.14½ — .15	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	— 2.50
Colchicine, Alkaloid, 1 oz.....oz.	—25.00	Cans, 50 lbs.....lb.	.15½ — .16	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb.	— .25
Salicylate, 1 oz.....oz.	—35.00	Dynamite, drums.....lb.	.13 — .13½	Powdered	— .40
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	— .26	Saponification, loose.....lb.	.09 — .10	Sticks	— .50
Flexible, U.S.P.....lb.	— .29	Soap Lye, loose.....lb.	.08 — .09	Comp. Powder .....	.11 — .12
Corn Syrup	100 lbs. 2.37 — 2.67	Guaiacol, liquid, (25 lbs.).....lb.	2.75 — 3.00	Lithium Carbonate, kegs.....lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		Benzoate (1 lb.).....lb.	—18.00	Citrate	1.60 — 1.70
Cotton Solution, 5 gal. cans..lb.	.35 — .40	Carbonate (50 lbs.).....lb.	3.25 — 3.75	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls..lb.	.12 — .13
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		Haarlem Oil, dom., cases.gross	— 3.50	Technical, bbls. ....	.06 — .07
Cream Tartar, U.S.P. bbls..lb.	— 26½	Imported, cases	— 5.40	Blocks cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs..lb.	.18 — .21
Imported, U.S.P., 224 lb.bbls..lb.	.23¼ — .25	Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb.	.67 — .70	Glycerophosphate	— 3.20
Creosote U.S.P., cbys.....lb.	.40 — .45	Homatropine, Hydrom.5 ozs.oz.	—15.00	Hypophosphite	— 1.20
Carbonate, (25 lbs.).....lb.	1.60 — 1.70	Hydrastine, Alkaloid (8 ozs.)oz.	17.00 — 18.00	Oxide	— .53
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.13 — .16	Hydrochloride	17.50 — 18.00	Peroxide, cans	— 2.15
Digitalin, pure, (5-10 ozs.)oz.	6.75 — 7.00	Sulfate, 5 ozs.....oz.	—19.50	Salicylate, 100 lbs.....lb.	— .62
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		Hydrastinine Hdchl. (1 oz.)oz.	—60.00	Sulfate, (See Epsom Salt)	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.20	Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P.,		Malt Syrup kegs	— .10
Duboisine Sulfate, (1 oz.)oz.	—60.00	10 gr. lots		Manganese Glycerophos. ....lb.	— 2.90
Emetine Alk., 15 gr. vials..ea.	— 1.00	8-oz. bottles	12.00 —12.25	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	1.85 — 1.90
Hydrochloride, (1 oz.).....oz.	16.00 —17.50	Hydroquinone, 100 lbs.....lb.	1.10 — 1.20	Iodide	— 5.65
15 gr., vials .....	.75 — .90	Hyoscin Hydrobrom., 5 ozs.oz.	17.00 —17.50	Sulfate, Crystals	— .30
Epsom Salt, U.S.P. (5 bbls.)cwt.	2.50 — 2.75	Hyoscyamine Alkaloid, (1 oz.)oz.	—21.00	Menthol, 60 lb. cases.....lb.	6.15 — 6.40
Technical	1.00 — 1.85	Amorphous Alk. (1 oz.)oz.	—60.00	Mercury, 75 lb. flasks.....ea.	55.00 —56.00
Imported, U.S.P. (5 bbls.)cwt.	1.75 — 1.85	Hydrom. (1 oz.).....oz.	—50.00	Bisulfate	— .55
Ergotin, Bonjean	10.00 —10.50	Sulfate	18.00 —19.00	Blue Mass	— .58
Eserine Sulfate, (1 oz.)oz.	—14.50	Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		Blue Oint., 30 p.c.....lb.	— .59
Salicylate	—18.00	Iodine, Resublimed, 5 lb. jar lb.	— 4.05	50 p.c.	— .72
Alkaloid	—30.00	Tincture, U.S.P., 50 gal.		Citrine Ointment	— .48
Ether, U.S.P., 100 lb. drums..lb.	— .14	bbl.	— 4.00	Calomel, Amer.	— .94
Washed, bulk	— .31	Iodoform, powdered, 5 lbs..lb.	— 5.00	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst..lb.	— .91
Nitrous, conc.	— .97	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	— .99	Powdered Granular	— .76
U.S.P., 100 lb. drums.....lb.	— .30	and Ammon Citrate, U.S.P..lb.	— .84	Iodide, Green	— 3.31
Anaesthesia, 100 lb. drums..lb.	— .17	Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	— .84	Red	— 3.41
Motor Ether, 1 lb. cans.....lb.	— .26	Cacodylate, 10 lb. bot.....lb.	9.00 —10.00	Yellow	— 3.31
Ethyl Acetate .....	.93 — 1.05	Chloride, cryst. (ferrie).....lb.	.08½ — .09	Red Precipitate	— 1.03
85 p.c. Ester .....	.62 — .67	Liquid, 40 deg. 140 lb cbys..lb.	— .06½	Powdered	— 1.13
Chloride	— .55	Hypophosphite	1.50 — 1.60	White Precipitate	— 1.18
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb.	.12 — .13	Syrup, U.S.P. 1900.....lb.	— .30	Powdered	— 1.23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		Oxalate, scales .....	.80 — .82	With chalk	— .56
Formaldehyde, bbls. wks., C/Lib.	.08 — .09	and Ammonium, cryst.....lb.	.45 — .50	Mercurial preps. basis 50 lb.	
Less Carlots, bbls.....lb.	.09 — .10	and Potassium .....	.47 — .48	lots, in boxes or tins.	
Gelatin, silver, 100 lb.cases lb.	.90 — 1.00	and Sodium, cryst.....lb.	.40 — .42		
Gold Label	— 1.00	Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	— .89		
		Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	— .94		
		Metallic, Reduced	— .60		



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Methyl Acetone, drums.....gal.	.57 — .60	Plaster Paris, true dental..bbl.	4.35 — 4.50	Quinine Bisulfate, 100 oz. tinsoz.	— — .60
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		Podophyllin	3.75 — 4.25	Alkaloid	— — .79
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	3.50 — 4.00	Potassium acetate .....	.33 — .35	Acetate	— — .88
Milk, powdered .....	.14 — .15	Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....	.09 — .10	Arsenate	— — .88
Mineral Oil, white .....	.75 — 1.25	Bisulfate	— — .40	Benzoate	— — .88
Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 4.90	Bromate, 100 lbs.....lb.	— — .40	Citrate	— — .88
Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 4.90	Bromide Crystals, 100 lbs..lb.	— — .23	Dihydrochloride	— — .88
Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— — 4.90	Granulated	— — .23	Dihydrobromide	— — .88
Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s.....oz.	— — 4.90	Imported, U.S.P. ....	.16 — .18	Dicarbonate	— — 2.00
Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., 1/4s.oz.	— — 8.40	Carbonate, U.S.P. ....	.12 — .13	Ethyl Carbonate	— — 1.10
Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., 1/4s.oz.	— — 7.60	Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	— — .45	Ferrocyanide	— — .88
Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., 1/4s.oz.	— — 8.95	U.S.P. purified	— — .30	Formate	— — .88
Small sizes: 1/4s 50c extra,		Chlorate, Imp., Powd.....lb.	.06 — .07	Glycerophosphate	— — .88
1/4s 25c, single ounces 7c		Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	— — .65	Hydriodide	— — .88
extra per oz.		Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c. lb.	1.65 — 1.70	Hydrobromide	— — .79
Opium cases, U.S.P.....lb.	— — 6.00	Guaiacol Sulf. (10-25 lbs.)lb.	2.50 — 2.75	Hydrochloride	— — .74
Granular	— — 7.00	Hypophosphite, bulk	— — .86	Japanese	— — .72
Powdered, U.S.P.	— — 7.00	Iodide, bulk	— — 3.15	Hydrochlor. & Urea.....oz.	— — .88
Oxgall, pure, U.S.P.	— — 4.60	Second Hands	— — 3.10	Hypophosphite	— — .88
Pancreatin	1.50 — 1.60	Lactophosphate	— — .90	Lactate	— — .88
Papain	2.25 — 2.35	Nitrate, see Saltpetre		Phenolsulfonate	— — .88
Paraformaldehyde, 100 lbs..lb.	— — .53	Oxalate, Neutral .....	.40 — .42	Phosphate	— — .79
Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	— — 2.50	Permanganate, U.S.P., 220		Salicylate	— — .79
Petrolatum, green, 350 bbls..lb.	.023/4 — .03	lb. dr. ....	.14 — .16	Tannate	— — .60
Dark Amber	— — .04	Salicylate	— — .75	Tartrate	— — .88
Light Amber	— — .04 1/4	Sulfate, C.P.	— — .35	Valerate	— — .98
Cream White	— — .07	Tartrate	— — .60	Small sizes: single ounce	
Lily White	— — .09	Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04 — .05	tins 8c extra, 5 oz. 3c	
Snow White	— — .12 1/4	Powdered .....	.03 — .04	extra per oz.	
Phenolphthalein, 100 lbs..lb.	1.40 — 1.50	Pyridin	— — 1.75	Quinidine Alk., 100 oz. tins..oz.	.70 — .75
Phosphorus, yellow .....	.25 — .26	Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins..oz.	— — .60	Sulfate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	— — .50
Pilocarpine, Hydchlor. 25 ozs.oz.	9.75 — 10.00	1-oz. tins, 100 oz. lots..oz.	— — .68	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Alkaloid, 15 gr. vial.....ea.	— — 1.25	Imported, Java, 100 ozs..oz.	— — .60	Technical, See Intermediates	
Nitrate	9.75 — 10.00	Imported, Jap., 100 oz.tins.lb.	— — —		
Piperazine Hydrate	— — 13.50				

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and their Salts

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Fine Chemicals

Rochelle Salts, crystals.....lb. — — .21	Hypophosphite, U.S.P.lb. — — .75	Sugar of Milk, bbls.....lb. .17 — .17½
Imported, U.S.P. ....lb. .18 — .18½	Iodide, 25 lb. box.....lb. — — 3.65	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz. — — .37
Rosewater, triple .....gal. — — 1.25	Nitrate, U.S.P., Bbls.....lb. .049½ — .05½	Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P....lb. — — 5.50
Saccharin, U.S.P., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.90 — 1.95	Oxalate, Neutral .....lb. .35 — .40	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb. — — 4.50
Resale .....lb. 1.75 — 1.90	Peroxide, tins .....lb. .25 — .27	Sulfur Iodide, U.S.P. ....lb. — — 3.95
Salicin, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.75 — 4.00	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb. .07 — .07½	Sulfur, roll, bbls.....lb. 2.15 — 2.70
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb. — — .80	Recryst. ....lb. — — .13	Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs. 2.50 — 3.15
Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..lb. .07¼ — .09¼	Pyrophosphate .....lb. — — .14	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs. 3.00 — 3.65
Santonin, cryst., (1-10 lbs) lb.167.00 — 170.00	Salicylate, U.S.P., 100 lbs..lb. — — .32	Precip., U.S.P. ....lb. .18 — .19
Powdered .....lb.168.50 — 171.50	Resale .....lb. — — .28	Lac Sulfur .....lb. .08 — .10
Saponin (Ex Quillaja) (100 lbs.).....lb. — — 1.53	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt) cwt. 1.25 — 1.35	Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb. .29 — .31
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb. — — .17	Needle Crystals .....cwt. 1.75 — 1.80	U.S.P. ....lb. .36 — .37
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots..oz. .45½ — .46	Sulfocarbolate .....lb. .25 — .26	Talcum, Amer., bags.....100 lbs. 1.00 — 1.25
Nucleinate, 100 ozs.....oz. — — .40	Spartein Sulfate, (25 ozs.)...oz. 1.25 — 1.35	Purified .....100 lbs. 2.50 — 3.00
Proteinates .....oz. — — .42	Strontium Brom. 50 lb. bx.....lb. — — .20	Terpin Hydrate .....lb. .58 — .61
Colloidal .....oz. — — 1.60	Carbonate, pure .....lb. — — .28	Theobromine Alkaloid .....lb. 5.50 — 6.00
Soap, Castile, white pure.....lb. .20 — .25	Iodide, bulk .....lb. — — 3.50	Thymol, crystals, U.S.P....lb. 4.10 — 4.25
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb. .30 — .32	Nitrate, Kegs .....lb. .12½ — .13	Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb. 7.75 — 8.00
Green, U.S.P. ....lb. .07½ — .08½	Salicylate, 100 lbs.....lb. — — .60	Tin bichloride see Heavy Chemicals
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P., gran..lb. .12 — .13	Strychnine Alkd., cryst., 100 oz. tins .....oz. — — 1.05	Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb. .37 — .38
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.....lb. .50 — .60	Alkaloid, Powd. ....oz. — — .95	Crystals .....lb. .27½ — .30
Bicarb., U.S.P., bbls.....cwt. 1.80 — 2.25	Acetate .....oz. — — .95	Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes
Bromide, U.S.P., 50 lb. bx..lb. — — .20	Glycerophosphate .....oz. — — .95	Tribromphenol .....lb. — — .35
Imported, U.S.P. ....lb. .16 — .18	Hydrobromide .....oz. — — .95	Trional .....oz. — — .45
Cacodylate, 100 lbs.....lb. 3.75 — 3.95	Hydrochloride .....oz. — — .95	Urea, Imp. Pharmaceutical..lb. — — .40
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide	Hypophosphite .....oz. — — 1.05	Veratrine Sulfate, (1 oz.)...oz. — — 2.50
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.	Nitrate .....oz. — — .95	Hydrochloride .....oz. — — 2.50
Crystals, c.b., 10 lbs.....lb. .13 — .14	Phosphate .....oz. — — .95	Witch Hazel, Ext., dbl dist., 50 gal. bbls.....gal. 1.20 — 1.25
Granular, c.b., 10 lbs.....lb. .16 — .17	Saccharinate .....oz. — — 2.05	Yohimbin Hydchl., (1 oz.)...oz. — — 12.50
Chloride, C. P., bbls.....lb. — — .06	Strychnine preps. basls 100	Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P., precip..lb. — — .37
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII..lb. — — .60	Small sizes: ¾s 50c extra,	Chloride, U.S.P. ....lb. — — .35
VIII .....lb. — — .60	¾s 25c single ounces 7c	Nitrate .....lb. — — .42
Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX..lb. — — .73	extra per oz.	Iodide, bulk .....lb. — — 4.00
Cyanide 996-98, see Heavy Chemicals		Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb. .15 — .16
Glycerophosphate .....lb. 1.70 — 1.75		Stearate .....lb. .20 — .25
Solution U.S.P. cbys.lb. — — 1.15		Sulfate, U.S.P.lb. — — .08
Solution 50% cbyslb. — — 1.00		
Hydroxide, U.S.P.lb. — — .18		

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Heavy Chemicals

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Acetic, carlots and 10 barrel lots, spot, bbls. extra.	c/l	—	1c/l
28 p.c. bbls.....100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.62½
28 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	2.37½	—	2.62½
56 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	4.75	—	5.25
70 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	5.96	—	6.58
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l. 100 lbs.	6.50	—	7.57
80 p.c., bbls., pure. 100 lbs.	7.25	—	9.34
Glacial, bbls. ....100 lbs.	8.00	—	11.35
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c.....lb.	.15	—	.46
Hydrobromic, 10 carboys and single carboys, spot.			
Commercial, 48 p.c.....lb.	.35	—	.37
Pure, 40 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.40
Hydrofluoric, barrels and carboys, carlots and less.			
30 p.c. bbls.....lb.	—	—	.07
48 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.10	—	.11
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.11	—	.12
60 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.14	—	.14½
White Acid, wks., cbys..lb.	.25	—	.26
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.....lb.	.10	—	.12
Lactle, 22 p.c., dark.....lb.	.04	—	.04½
22 p.c., light.....lb.	.05½	—	.06
44 p.c., light.....lb.	.11	—	.13
44 p.c., dark.....lb.	.09½	—	.10
66 p.c., light.....lb.	—	—	.16
80 p.c., Imported.....lb.	—	—	.18
MIXED (Sulfuric-Nitric)			
Drums, wks., per N unit	.07½	—	.08
per S unit.....unit	.01	—	.01½
Tank cars, wks., per N unit	.07½	—	.08
per S unit.....unit	.009	—	.01
MURIATIC (Iron-free)			
20° Chys., c/l, wks.....cwt.	—	1.25	
Tank cars, wks., net ton	20.00	—	25.00

ACIDS

MURIATIC (Commercial)			
20 deg. Chys., lc/l wks.cwt.	1.35	—	1.75
Chys., c/l wks.....cwt.	1.10	—	1.50
Tank cars, wks.....cwt.	1.00	—	1.10
18° 140lb. cbys., c/l wks.cwt.	.85	—	1.25
22° 140lb. cbys., c/l wks.cwt.	1.40	—	2.00
NITRIC			
36° Chys., single, wks.cwt.	5.50	—	6.15
Chys., c/l, wks.....cwt.	4.75	—	5.25
38° Chys., single, wks.cwt.	5.65	—	6.55
Chys., c/l, wks.....cwt.	5.00	—	5.65
40° Chys., single, wks.cwt.	6.50	—	7.15
Chys., c/l, wks.....cwt.	5.25	—	6.25
42° Chys., single, wks.cwt.	7.25	—	7.90
Chys., c/l, wks.....cwt.	5.50	—	7.00
Oxalic, 10 bbls., wks. & spotlb.	.11½	—	.12
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Syrupy, 85-88 p.c.....lb.	.16	—	.19
Pyroligneous, Tech. ....gal.	.10	—	.10½
SULFURIC			
66° chys., lc/l, wks.....cwt.	—	1.40	
Chys., c/l, wks.....cwt.	—	1.25	
Drums, lc/l, wks.....cwt.	—	1.10	
Drums, c/l, wks.....cwt.	—	1.00	
Tank cars, wks., net ton	14.00	—	16.00
60° Drums, lc/l, wks.cwt.	.70	—	.90
Drums, cl, wks.....cwt.	.60	—	.80
Tank cars, wks., net ton	9.00	—	11.00
Oleum, 20 p.c., drums.			
lc/l, wks.....cwt.	1.25	—	1.50
Drums, c/l, wks.....cwt.	1.10	—	1.25
Tank cars, wks., net ton	18.00	—	19.00
Oleum, 40 p.c., drums.			
lc/l, wks.....net ton	—	35.00	
Oleum, 60 p.c., drums.			
lc/l, wks.....net ton	—	65.00	
Sulfurous com. cylinders.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Tannic, Tech. barrels.....lb.	.40	—	.55
Tungstic .....lb.	—	1.00	

Acetone, C.P.Drums, C/L & L. lb.	.08	—	.11
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.drs.lb.	.37	—	.40
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.lb.	—	—	.40
Alums, carlots in barrels, and 10 barrels, spot.			
Ammonia, lump.....100 lbs.	3.25	—	3.50
Imported .....lb.	—	—	—
Ground .....100 lbs.	3.40	—	3.65
Powdered .....100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.90
Chrome .....lb.	.06½	—	.07
Potash lump.....lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Imported .....lb.	.03¼	—	.03½
Ground .....lb.	4.35	—	4.60
Powdered .....lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Chrome .....lb.	.06½	—	.07
Soda, Ground .....100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Aluminum chloride, carboys.lb.	.04	—	.05
Anhydrous, drums.....lb.	.35	—	.40
SULFATE			
Iron-free, Bags, c/l, contract, wks.....cwt.	—	2.25	
Bags, c/l, pmpt., wks.cwt.	—	2.35	
Com'l., (½ p.c. iron), bgs.			
c/l cont., wks.East.cwt.	—	1.40	
Bags, c/l, pmpt., wks.E.cwt.	—	1.50	
Bags, c/l, pmpt., wks.W.cwt.	—	1.35	
Bbls., c/l, cont.wks.E.cwt.	—	1.55	
Bulk, c/l, cont.wks.E.cwt.	—	1.35	
Aluminum hydrate light.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Oxide c-l bbls. wks.....lb.	—	—	.08½
Ammonia, Anhydrous, cyl.....lb.	—	—	.30
Ammonia Water, Drums and carboys.			
26 deg. ....lb.	.07½	—	.09¼
20 deg. ....lb.	.06	—	.08
18 deg. ....lb.	.05½	—	.07¼
16 deg. ....lb.	.05	—	.07
Ammonium Bifluoride, bbls..lb.	.22	—	.28
Imported .....lb.	—	—	.22
Carbonate, bbls.lb.	.07	—	.08½
Lactatelb.	.15	—	.16
Nitratelb.	.05¼	—	.05¾
Persulfate, caseslb.	—	—	.50

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Am. Sal Ammoniac, barrels, cars and less, spot.		Cal. Chlor. F.T.d, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	— 30.50	Lead Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.lb.	.07½ — .07¾
Gray, rough ....lb.	.07½ — .08¾	Anhydrous single drums lb.	.12 — .13	Red, American ....lb.	.08 — .09½
Imported ....lb.	.08 — .08¾	Lactate ....lb.	— .13½	Sulfate, basic white ....lb.	.06¾ — .07
Granulated, white ....lb.	.07½ — .08	Nitrate, bags ....ton	— 40.00	White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry ....lb.	.07½ — .07¾
Imported ....lb.	.07½ — .08	Chlorine, liq., C/L cyl., wks. lb.	.05 — .05½	Lithopone, bbls C/L & LC/L lb.	.06 — .06½
Lump, casks, bbls. ....lb.	.15 — .16	Less C/L ....lb.	.06 — .08	Imported ....lb.	.05½ — .05¾
Sulfate, dbl. bags, f.a.s. 100 lbs.	3.60 — 3.65	Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & less lb.	.06 — .07	Lime, hydrate ....lb.	.01 — .01½
*Dom., Bulk, wks. ....100 lbs.	3.40 — 3.50	Carbon black, as to quality lb.	.10½ — .18	Acetate ....100 lbs.	— 1.75
Antimony chloride, liq. cbs. lb.	.12 — .14	Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & Less lb.	.09½ — .10½	Sulfur, Powd. ....ton	— 40.00
Anhydrous, drums ....lb.	.35 — .40	Cobalt Oxide ....lb.	2.00 — 2.25	Magnesite ....ton	.10½ — .12
Oxide, bbls. ....lb.	.06½ — .06¾	Copper Carbonate ....lb.	— .18	Magnesium Sulfate, Technical, bbls. carlots and 10 bbls.	70.00 — 72.00
Sulfide, Crimson ....lb.	.35 — .40	Cyanide ....lb.	.58 — .60	Domestic ....100 lbs.	1.85 — 2.00
Golden, No. 1 ....lb.	.16 — .20	Oxide ....lb.	.15 — .15½	Imported ....lb.	.90 — 1.00
Vermillion ....lb.	— .40	Subacetate (Verdigris) ....lb.	.35 — .37	Carbonate, tech. ....lb.	.06 — .07
Tartrolactate ....lb.	— .45	Sulfate LC/L spot. ....100 lbs.	5.50 — 5.60	Chloride, fused, f.o.b. wks. ton	— 30.00
Arsenic, white, kegs. ....lb.	.07 — .07½	C/L delivered ....100 lbs.	5.55 — 5.65	Imported, fused & gran. ....ton	32.00 — 34.00
Red, 50 to 200 kg. drums lb.	.12½ — .13	Tartrate (verdigris sub- stitute) ....lb.	— .30	Flaked, f.o.b. wks. ....ton	— 32.00
Metal ....lb.	— .17	Copperas, wks., Bulk ....ton	17.00 — 20.00	Fluosilicate, 30 p.c. soln. 100 lbs.	8.00 — 10.00
Barium, chloride, bbls. ....ton	— 100.00	Ferric Chloride, crys. ....lb.	— .08½	Manganese Chloride ....lb.	.12 — .14
*Imported, casks ....ton	— 105.00	Liquid, 40 deg. ....lb.	— .06½	Dioxide, 80-84 p.c., 10 bbls. ton	80.00 — 85.00
Binoxide ....lb.	.20 — .22	Ferrous Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.06 — .06½	85-90 p.c. ....ton	85.00 — 90.00
Imported ....lb.	.16 — .17	Sulfide ....100 lbs.	4.00 — 4.50	Sulfate, bbls. ....lb.	.11 — .12
Carbonate, bbls., C/L & less ton	75.00 — 85.00	Flake White, bbls. ....lb.	.13 — .13½	Nickel oxide, bbls. ....lb.	.40 — .42
Imported ....ton	65.00 — 70.00	Fluorspar, 98 p.c. ex-dock. ....ton	— 25.00	Salts, single ....lb.	.11 — .13
Nitrate ....lb.	.09½ — .10½	96 p.c. ex-dock. ....ton	— 35.00	double ....lb.	.11 — .13
Imported ....lb.	.06 — .06½	98 p.c. ex-dock. ....ton	— 35.00	Nitre Cake, bulk wks., C/L. ton	4.00 — 4.50
Barytes, floated, white, bgs. ton	28.00 — 29.00	Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	15.00 — 17.00	Orange Mineral ....lb.	.11 — .14
Blanc Fixe, ....ton	70.00 — 85.00	Imported, bags ....ton	35.00 — 40.00	Paris Green ....lb.	.13 — .20
Imported ....ton	— —	Fusel Oil, crude, drums. ....gal.	1.35 — 1.65	Paris White ....ton	15.00 — 16.00
Bleaching Powder, Drums, car- lots.		Refined, 10 drum lots. ....gal.	2.15 — 2.40	Phosphorus red, cases. ....lb.	— .50
F.o.b. wks., Contract. 10 lbs.	1.60 — 1.75	Kieselguhr bgs., C/L & less. 100 lbs.	1.75 — 2.00	Imported ....lb.	.25 — .27
Prompt ....100 lbs.	1.70 — 1.85	Lead Acetate, Barrels, freight allowed.		Yellow, cases ....lb.	.25 — .35
Export, f.a.s. ....100 lbs.	— 2.10	White cryst. ....lb.	.11 — .11½	Imported ....lb.	— .28
Imported, Drums and barrels, spot ....100 lbs.	— 1.75	White, broken ....lb.	.10½ — .11	Oxychloride ....lb.	.35 — .37
Bromine, bott. cases wks. ....lb.	.23 — .25	Granulated ....lb.	.10¾ — .11¾	Sesquisulfide ....lb.	— .40
Calcium Acetate, bags. ....100 lbs.	— 1.75	Brown, broken ....lb.	.09½ — .10½	Trichloride ....lb.	.35 — .40
Arsenate, bbls. ....lb.	.10 — .13	Arsenate, powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.11½ — .13	Plaster of Paris, tech. ....bbl.	4.25 — 4.50
Carbide, drums ....lb.	.04½ — .05	Paste, bbls. ....lb.	.09 — .10		
Carbonate, bags ....100 lbs.	1.00 — 1.35	Nitrate ....lb.	— .14		
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	— 24.50				
Importedton	— 20.00				
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	— 30.50				

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Potash, Caustic, drums, car-		
lots and less, F.o.b. N. Y.		
Domestic 88-92 p.c.....lb.	.08	— .10
Imported06	— .06½
Domestic, 70-75 p.c.....lb.	—	— —
Potassium Bichromate, Barrels,		
carlots and less, spot.		
Crystals .....	.10	— .10½
Powdered .....	.13	— .13½
Binoxalate, tech.,crys.bbils.lb.	.35	— .38
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c., bbils.lb.	.04½	— .05
Hydrated .....	.05½	— .06½
90-95 p.c. ....	.05½	— .06
96-98 p.c. ....	.06½	— .08
Chlorate, Carlots and less		
in barrels.		
Crystals, American .....	.08	— .10
Imported	—	— .06½
Powdered, American .....	.08	— .10
Imported	—	— .06½
Pyrotechnic, 200 mesh,imp.lb.	.07	— .07½
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.,bgs.unit	.60	— .65
Metabisulfite .....	.23	— .25
Perchlorate, 10 bbils. & less.lb.	.12	— .14
Permanganate, Com'l., bbils.lb.	.14	— .16
Imported .....	.14	— .16
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals		
*Potass. Prussiate, red.....lb.	.65	— .70
Yellow, casks .....	.27½	— .28
Sulfate	—	— 1.00
Titanium Oxalate	—	— .50
Salt, tech. ....ton	12.00	— 15.00
Salt Cake, Glassmaker's, wks.		
bulk C/L	20.00	— 21.00
Saltpetre, bbils. C/L & less.lb.	.07½	— .09½
Imported .....	.06½	— .07

Note: Prices on soda alkalies
are based on actual per-
centages and not N. Y. &
L. test.

Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light, bgs.,		
resale spot flat.....100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.10
Contract, Basis 48 p.c. carlots		
wks., Bags	—	— 1.20
Prompt and spot, Basis 48 p.c.		
carlots, wks., bags.....100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.30
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. dense, bgs.,		
resale, spot flat.....100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.00
Contract, Basis 48 p.c. carlots		
wks., Bags	—	— 1.25
Prompt and spot, Basis 48 p.c.		
carlots, wks., bags.....100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.35
Soda, Caustic, 76 p.c. solid, re-		
sale spot, flat.....100 lbs.	3.65	— 3.85
Contract, Basis 60 p.c., wks.		
carlots	—	— 2.50
Prompt and spot, Basis 60		
p.c. wks., carlots.....100 lbs.	2.57½	— 2.60
Contract 60 p.c. low grade		
cars wks. flat.....100 lbs.	—	— 2.65
Ground and flake, 76 p.c. wks.,		
prompt and spot, carlots,		
drums, flat ....100 lbs.	—	— 3.72½
Contract, 76 p.c. wks., car-		
lots, drums, flat.....100 lbs.	—	— 3.65
Sodium Acetate, bbils.....lb.	.04	— .05
Aluminum Sulfate, bbils.100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Bicarbonate, bbils.&kgs.100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.25
Bichromate, bbils. C/L &		
LC/L .....	.07½	— .07¾
Bisulfite, Powd.....lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Solution 32-40 deg.....100 lbs.	1.35	— 2.00
Carbonate Sal. bbils.....100 lbs.	1.65	— 1.90
Chlorate, 10 bbils.....lb.	—	— .07
Imported .....	.05	— .05½
Chloride, tech. ....ton	12.00	— 15.00
Cyanide, 96-98 p.c., bbils.....lb.	.25	— .27
73-76 p.c. ....	.22½	— .24
*Imported 120 p.c.....lb.	.23	— .23½
*128 p.c. ....	.25	— .26

Sodium Fluoride, bbils.....lb.	—	— .10
Imported	—	— .10
Hydrosulfite .....	.30	— .32
Hyposulfite, Barrels and kegs,		
carlots.		
Crystals	3.10	— 3.35
Granulated	3.70	— 3.95
Nitrate,crude, bags C/L100 lbs.	2.80	— 2.85
Double refined, Gran.bbils.lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Nitrite, bbils., wks.....lb.	—	— .09
Spot bbils.	—	— .09½
Imported, bbils. ....	.08½	— .09½
Perborate .....	.25	— .25
Imported .....	.25	— .27
Peroxide .....	.25	— .27
Phosphate (tri) .....	.05½	— .06
di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.lb.	.07	— .08
Technical .....	.03½	— .04½
Mono-Sodium, ref. ....lb.	.25	— .27
Prussiate, Yellow .....	.17½	— .18½
Silicate, 60 deg., drums &		
carboys	3.00	— 3.50
40 deg., tanks & cbys.100 lbs.	.95	— 1.75
Silicofluoride, bbils.....lb.	.08½	— .09
Sulfate, Gl'b salt. bbils. 100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.60
Imported, bags .....	.95	— 1.00
Sulfide, 60 p.c., fused solid		
drums .....	.05	— .05½
Broken .....	.05	— .05½
Imported .....	.04	— .04½
30 p.c. crystals .....	.03	— .03½
Sulfite, Crystals .....	.03½	— .03¾
Dessicated .....	.09½	— .10½
Sulfoeyanide, bbils. ....	.45	— .47
Thiocyanate .....	.45	— .47
Tungstate, crys. ....	.80	— .85
Dessicated .....	.70	— .75
Strontium Nitrate, bbils.....lb.	.12	— .14
Imported .....	.07½	— .08
Carbonate imp. ....	.10	— .15
Sulfur Chloride, red, drums.lb.	.05	— .06
Yellow, drums .....	.04½	— .05
Sulfur Dioxide, liq. cyl.....lb.	.08	— .08½

THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON CO.

KIRBY BUILDING, CLEVELAND, O

PRODUCERS OF

Wood Alcohol
Acetic Acid
Formaldehyde
Pure Acetone

Methyl Acetone
Sulphuric Acid
Sodium Acetate
Iron Liquor

DISTRIBUTING POINTS

Cleveland
New York
Cincinnati

Boston
Newark
Brooklyn

Marquette
Antrim
Chicago

Detroit
Minneapolis
Gladstone

Coal-Tar Products

Sulfur, crude ex dock C/L.....ton	18.00	-20.00	Acid Picric	lb.	.20	- .40	Diphenyl oxide	lb.	.75	- .80
Flour Com'l, bbls.....100 lbs.	1.70	- 2.00	Acid Salicylic, tech.....	lb.	.20	- .22	Ethyl Benzyl Aniline.....	lb.	—	1.40
Flowers, 100 p.c. bbls...100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.65	Acid Sulfanilic, tech.....	lb.	.22	- .23	Ethyl Bromide	lb.	—	.40
Sulfuryl Chloride, drums.....	lb.	—	Acid Tobias	lb.	1.50	- 1.60	Ethyl Chloride	lb.	—	.50
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.20	Acetanilide, tech.....	lb.	.37	- .39	"G" Salt	lb.	.65	- .70
Tin, bichloride 50 p.c. Sol'n.....	lb.	.1064	p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.25	- 1.30	Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Crystals	lb.	.27 1/2	Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	1.15	Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	.50
Oxide	lb.	.37	p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.25	- 1.35	Michler's Ketone	lb.	—	—
Tetrachloride	lb.	.20 1/2	Hydrochloride	lb.	1.35	- 1.45	Monochlorobenzene, drums ..	lb.	.10	- .12
Whiting, 100 lb.bgs./C/Lwks.ton	—	-18.00	o-Aminophenol	lb.	2.50	- 2.75	Monothylaniline	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Less C/L, 100 lb.bgs.wks.ton	—	-23.00	Aniline Oil, (drums extra).....	lb.	.15 1/2	- .16	a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
French, bgs., N. Y.....ton	—	-14.00	Aniline Salt	lb.	.22	- .24	Refined	lb.	.28	- .30
English, bgs., N. Y.....ton	—	-23.00	o-Anisidine	lb.	2.00	- 2.10	a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.30	- .32
Zinc Carbonate, kegs, carlots	—	—	p-Anisidine	lb.	3.00	- 3.05	b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	.95	- 1.00
and less	lb.	.14	Technical	lb.	1.65	- 1.70	Sublimed	lb.	1.50	- 1.55
Chloride, Carlots and less in	barrels.	.05	25 p.c. paste.....	lb.	.75	- .80	p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.85	- .90
Fused, American	lb.	.05 1/4	Bayer's Salt	lb.	—	1.00	m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.72	- .75
Imported	lb.	.05 1/4	Benzaldehyde, Tech. drum	lb.	.55	- .57	p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.75	- .80
Granulated, American	lb.	.06	wks.	lb.	.85	- .90	Nitrobenzene, redistilled	lb.	.10	- .11
Imported	lb.	.05 1/4	Benzidine Base	lb.	.70	- .75	o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.32	- .35
Cyanide, kegs	lb.	.42	Sulfate	lb.	1.00	- 1.05	p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.25	- .28
Oxide, French, bbls. C/L.....	lb.	.10	Benzoyl chloride	lb.	.35	- .37	Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	- .22
American, bbls. C/L.....	lb.	.08	95% tech.	lb.	.30	- .32	p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .77
Sulfate, bbls., Carlots & less	lb.	.02 1/4	Bromobenzene	lb.	.35	- .37	o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .77
Intermediates										
Acid 1, 2, 4.....	lb.	.80	Chlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.10	- .11	m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.30	Tanks, wks.	lb.	—	.08	p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	2.75	- 2.85
Technical	lb.	1.10	Chlorhydrin 98 p.c drums.....	lb.	1.50	- 1.75	p-Nitrosodimethylaniline ..	lb.	—	—
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.45	40 p.c. Sol'n, drums	lb.	.30	- .35	Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.14	- .16
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.55	Chloroform tech., drums &	lb.	.35	- .38	o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.12	- .13
Acid Chloroacetic, bbls. &	—	—	tins	lb.	5.50	- 5.60	p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.60	- .75
kegs	lb.	.32 1/2	Diaminophenol	lb.	4.50	- 4.60	p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Acid Cleve's	lb.	1.50	Dianisidine	lb.	.15	- .17	p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Acid Gamma	lb.	1.80	o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.17	- .20	m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Acid H	lb.	.85	p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.06	- .07 1/2	Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine ..	lb.	—	—
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.75	Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.60	- .62	Phosgene	lb.	.60	- .70
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.00	Diethylaniline, drums ext.....	lb.	.36	- .38	Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.35	- .37
Acid Monosulfonic F (delta).....	lb.	2.30	Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	- .95	"R" Salt	lb.	.54	- .60
Acid Naphthionic, Crude.....	lb.	.60	Dinitrophenol	lb.	.33	- .35	Resorcinol Technical	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Refined	lb.	.65	Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.20	- .24	Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sul-	lb.	.25	- .27
Acid Neville & Winther's.....	lb.	1.25	Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.22	- .24	fonate	lb.	.80	- .85
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.32	Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	- .33	Metanilate	lb.	.60	- .65
Anhydride	lb.	.35	Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.20	- .22	Naphthionate	lb.	.55	- .60
Acid Picramic	lb.	.65	Diphenylamine	lb.	.58	- .60	Picramate	lb.	.55	- .60
							p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	- .09

THE *Selder* BRAND

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

Pure Needle Crystals

MADE BY AIR OXIDATION PROCESS

HIGHEST DEGREE OF PURITY

NO VARIATION IN QUALITY

The Walker
Chemical Company

PITTSBURGH, PENN., U. S. A.

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DINITROTOLUENE

PROBABLY the most vital factor governing the manufacture of artificial colors is the quality of the intermediates used for their synthesis.

Many consumers of Du Pont Dinitrotoluene continue the exclusive use of our product because it still is the market standard to which all others are compared.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.,

Dyestuffs Department,
WILMINGTON DELAWARE
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Coal-Tar Dyes

Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.60	— .48
Thiocarbamide	lb.	.35	— .37
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.40	— .42
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.11	— .14
Tolidine	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Sulfate	lb.	—	1.00
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.30	— .32
o-Toluidine	lb.	.16	— .18
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.14
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.50	— .60
Xylidine	lb.	.42	— .45

Crudes

Anthracene, 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	— .17
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.29	— .31
Resale, drums incl. F.A.S.	gal.	—	—
90 p.c.	gal.	.27	— .32
Carbazol	lb.	.75	— .90
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark.	gal.	.45	— .47
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.50	— .52
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .15
Creosote oil	gal.	.20	— .22
Dip. oil	gal.	.24	— .26
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08	— .09
Flake	lb.	.07	— .08
Second Hands	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Phenol, Gov't Surplus.	lb.	.12	— .17
Open Market	lb.	.12	— .15
Natural	lb.	.15	— .16
Pitch, various grades.	ton	10.00	— 12.00
Solvent naphtha	gal.	.25	— .30
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.24	— .26
50 p.c.	gal.	.34	— .36
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	— .35
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range.	gal.	.35	— .40
5 deg. dist. range.	gal.	.40	— .45
Nitration, 2 deg. range.	gal.	.45	— .50

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	— 3.00
Brown	lb.	.80	— 1.25
Fuchsin	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Green	lb.	1.75	— 3.00
Orange II	lb.	.45	— .50
Orange III	lb.	.80	— .60
Red	lb.	.85	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Violet	lb.	1.60	— 3.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Naphthol Green	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.55	— .80
Ponceau	lb.	.80	— .90
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.65	— .70
Tartarazin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Wool Green S	lb.	1.50	— 4.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.55	— .65
Blue 2B	lb.	.60	— .80
Brown R	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Brown G	lb.	1.25	— 1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Fast Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Fast Pink	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Violet con't	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Primuline	lb.	1.50	— 2.00

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.30	— .25
Blue	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Brown	lb.	.35	— .60
Green	lb.	1.00	— 1.75
Yellow	lb.	.75	— 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	8.00	— 1.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	1.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	.55	— .65
Chrome Blue	lb.	.75	— 2.00
Chrome Brown	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.65	— 1.00

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Auramine O	lb.	—	1.50
Auramine OO	lb.	—	2.50
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70	— .80
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chrysoidin	lb.	.75	— .80
Crystal Violet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.35	— .38
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Methyl Violet, 6B	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	.70
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Safranin	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	3.50	— 4.50

TECHNICAL SERVICE

IN pre-war days, the well-trained laboratories of the German dyestuff importers rendered important service to color consumers.

THE GRASSELLI TECHNICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

built up with care, supervised by men of twenty years' experience in the dyestuff business, has made many friends through their ability to solve dyeing problems.

This department is always at your service. It gives results. Try it.



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THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Toronto and Montreal, Canada.

Sole Selling Agents for Essex Aniline Works, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.26	—	.29
Seed	lb.	.05	—	.06
Carmine No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.33	—	.40
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	—	—
Oudes	lb.	—	—	—
Guatemala	lb.	—	—	—
Kurpahs	lb.	—	—	—
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.26
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.15	—	.16
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Aleppy	lb.	.06	—	.06½

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Camwood, chips	lb.	.09	—	.13
Fustic, sticks	ton	35.00	—	37.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	—	—	30.00
Chips	lb.	.02½	—	.03
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.12	—	.13*

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.16	—	.18
Triple	lb.	.17	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.18	—	.20

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.21	—	.23
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	.95
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.14	—	.18
Crystals	lb.	.22	—	.24
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.10	—	.14
Gall	lb.	.16	—	.18
Hematin Extract 51 deg....	lb.	.11½	—	.13½
Crystals	lb.	.16	—	.20
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg....	lb.	.15	—	.20
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.08	—	.13
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deglb.	lb.	.07	—	.10
Crystals	lb.	.18	—	.19
Persian Berries	lb.	.27	—	.30
huebracho, see tanning				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.06	—	.07
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.13

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	—	—	.75
*Technical	lb.	—	—	.65
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	.60
Domestic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Prussian blue	lb.	.45	—	.50
Soluble	lb.	.35	—	.45
Spray yolk	lb.	.09	—	.11
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	—	—	.35
Yolk Oil	lb.	.08	—	.09
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	—	—	.09½
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.08½
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.08
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.08

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.29	—	3.57
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	2.99	—	3.27
Potato white or canary.....	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Sago Flour	lb.	.03½	—	.03¾
Starch, Powd., bags.....	100 lbs.	2.32	—	2.60
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.22	—	2.50
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05½	—	.06½
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Tapioca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Medium grade	lb.	.03¾	—	.03¾
Low grade	lb.	.02½	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	32.00	—	34.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	—	—	35.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	25.00	—	30.00
Myrobalans, J1	ton	—	—	25.00
J2	ton	—	—	20.00
B1	ton	—	—	24.00
B2	ton	—	—	19.00
R2	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c.	ton	55.00	—	58.00
Virginia, 25 p.c.	ton	—	—	35.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	31.00	—	35.00
Beard 40 p.c.	ton	40.00	—	42.00
Wattle Bark	ton	38.00	—	40.00

ANTHRAQUINONE

SUBLIMED SUBLIMED PASTE

Sanborn
Chemical Works
PUTNAM, CONN.

MIXED
ACID

(All Strengths)

Butterworth-Judson Corporation

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Compound
Solution Cresol
U.S.P. 1X

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Lithopone Factory
in

Germany can offer constantly large quantities of

Lithopone 30-32% Zn. S.
(green and red seal)

Wholesale buyers please note.

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Address offers to: J. G. 9950 c/o Rudolf Mosse, Berlin Sw. 19.

Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, tanks, f.o.b. wks.....lb.	.01½	.0134
Powdered, 60 p.c.....lb.	.05½	.0534
Decolorized.....lb.	.09	.09½
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.....lb.	.06½	.07
Common.....lb.	.05½	.0534
Cubes, Singapore.....lb.	.07	.07½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.....lb.	.04	.04½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.03½	.04
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08	.08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.06½	.06¾
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c.tan.....lb.	.05	.05½
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.06½	.06¾
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.tan.....lb.	.05	.05¾
Tanks.....lb.	.04½	.04¾
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.....lb.	.03½	.03¾
Barrels.....lb.	.04	.04½
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.04½	.06
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary.....lb.	.04½	.04¾
Clarified.....lb.	.05	.05¾
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks.....lb.	.01	.01¾
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.02	.02¾
Sumac, liquid.....lb.	.07	.09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)		
Cod Newfoundland.....gal.	.58	.60
Tanks.....gal.	.55	.56
Domestic, prime.....gal.	—	—
*Degras American.....lb.	.04½	.04¾
English.....lb.	.04¾	.05
Neutral.....lb.	.06	.07

*Herring, N.Y. bbls.....gal.	.44	.45
Horse.....lb.	.04½	.04¾
Lard prime, tech.....lb.	—	.10½
Edible.....lb.	—	.14½
Off prime.....lb.	—	.10¾
No. 1.....lb.	—	.09½
Extra, No. 1.....lb.	—	.09¾
No. 2.....lb.	—	.09
Menhaden, Light strained.....gal.	.56	.58
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	.58	.60
Extra, bleached, winter.....gal.	.60	.62
Blown.....gal.	.65	.68
*Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.....gal.	—	—
*Tanks, wks.....gal.	—	—
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....lb.	—	.24
30 deg., cold test.....lb.	—	.18
Pure.....lb.	—	.18
Oleo Oil, No. 1.....lb.	—	.10¾
No. 2.....lb.	—	.09
No. 3.....lb.	.08	.08¾
Red Distilled.....lb.	—	.08½
Saponified.....lb.	—	.08½
Salmon, tanks, Coast.....gal.	.33	.34
Sod.....lb.	—	.44
Sperm bleached winter.....gal.	—	1.69
45 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	1.64
Stearic Acid, single pressed.....lb.	.09	.09¾
Double pressed.....lb.	—	.09½
Triple pressed.....lb.	.10	.11
Tallow acidless, tanks.....lb.	—	.09¾
Barrels, c.l.....lb.	—	.10
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	—	.70
Bleached, winter.....gal.	—	.75
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast.....lb.	.05	.05¾
No. 2.....lb.	—	—

Greases, Lards, Tallows

(New York Markets)		
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.07¾	.08
Yellow.....lb.	.05¾	.06
Brown.....lb.	.05	.05½
House.....lb.	.05¾	.05¾
Bone Naphtha.....lb.	.04½	.05

Lard City, Steam.....lb.	.10½	.11
Compound.....lb.	.12¾	.13
Stearine, lard.....lb.	.13	.13¾
Oleo.....lb.	—	.08¾
Tallow, edible.....lb.	—	.08
City, Extra, loose.....lb.	—	.06¾
(Chicago Markets)		
Tallow, edible.....lb.	.07¾	.07¾
City Fancy.....lb.	.07	.07¾
Prime Packers.....lb.	.06¾	.07
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	—	.07
"B" White.....lb.	.06	.06¾
Yellow.....lb.	.05¾	.05¾
Brown.....lb.	.04¾	.05
Bone.....lb.	—	.04¾
House.....lb.	.04¾	.05
Stearine, prime Oleo.....lb.	.08¾	.09
Lard.....lb.	.10	.10½

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....lb.	—	.11½
Cases.....lb.	—	.12½
No. 3.....lb.	—	.14½
China Wood Oil, bbls.....lb.	.14	.14¾
*Coast, bbls.....lb.	.12	.12¾
Orient to N. Y., bbls.....lb.	.11¾	.13
Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bbls.....lb.	.08¾	.09
*Tanks, Spot.....lb.	.08	.08¾
Cochin, bbls., Dom.....lb.	.09¾	.10
*Tanks.....lb.	.08¾	.09
Manila, tanks, coast.....lb.	.07¾	.07¾
Edible.....lb.	.10¾	.11
Copra, c.i.f., N. Y.....lb.	—	.04¾
Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.	—	.13¾
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.lb.	.09¾	.10
Barrels.....lb.	.10¾	.11
Crude, bbls., N. Y.....lb.	—	.11½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks.....lb.	—	.09¾
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.....lb.	.11½	.11¾
*White.....lb.	—	.12
Winter, yellow.....lb.	—	.12¾

*Nominal

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Naval Stores and Fertilizers

Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	—	—	.88
10 barrel lots.....gal.	—	—	.91
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	—	.93
Double boiled.....gal.	—	—	.94
Raw, tanks.....gal.	—	—	.84
Imported, spot, bbls.....gal.	.84	—	.86
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.12	—	1.15
Edible.....gal.	1.80	—	2.10
*Foots, Spot, bbls.....lb.	.08½	—	.09¼
Shipment, bbls.....lb.	.08½	—	.09
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Bonny Old Calabar.....lb.	.07¼	—	.07½
Niger.....lb.	.06¼	—	.06½
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—	—
Imported.....lb.	.09	—	.09¼
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.13	—	.13½
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.10¼	—	.10½
*Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	—	—	—
*Crude, bbls, spot.....lb.	—	—	.11½
Perilla, c.i.f., N. Y., bbls.....lb.	.12	—	.12¼
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	—	—	.13
Poppy Seed.....gal.	—	—	2.50
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.83	—	.85
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	.92	—	.95
Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.10	—	1.15
*Imported.....lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, Mayth.	—	—	.11
C.i.f. in Bond.....lb.	—	—	—
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	—	—	.11½
Edible.....lb.	.13	—	.13½
Teaseed, crd., bbls.....lb.	.12	—	.12¼
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.09½	—	.10

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	33.00
Columbia.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....ton	—	—	—
Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—	30.00
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	52.00	—	54.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	54.00	—	56.00

*Nominal

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-yard)

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.gal.	—	—	.92
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	—	—	—
tilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	—
Destruative distilled, bbls.gal.	—	—	—
Pitch Prime.....bbl.	—	—	6.00
Rosins, B.....	—	—	5.25
D.....	—	—	5.35
E.....	—	—	5.35
F.....	—	—	5.40
G.....	—	—	5.40
H.....	—	—	5.40
I.....	—	—	5.40
K.....	—	—	5.45
M.....	—	—	5.75
N.....	—	—	6.40
WG.....	—	—	6.90
WW.....	—	—	7.30
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	.36	—	.37
Second run.....gal.	.38	—	.39
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbl.	—	—	10.00
Retort.....bbl.	—	—	9.00

Fertilizer Materials

*Ammon. Sulf. bulk, wks. 100 lbs.	3.40	—	3.45
Double bgs., f.a.s., N.Y. 100 lbs.	3.60	—	3.65
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y. unit	3.65	—	3.70
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	28.00	—	30.00
Raw, Chicago.....ton	—	—	25.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	—	2.75
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.	—	—	—
works.....unit	3.50	—	.10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	2.80	—	2.85
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.	—	—	—
Chicago.....unit	3.65	—	.10
Ground, N. Y.....unit	3.75	—	.10

Phosphate Rock—F.o.b. Mines

Florida pebble, 68-78 p.c.....ton	3.00	—	5.50
Tennessee, 70-75 p.c.....ton	4.00	—	5.50
Phosphate, Acid, 16 p.c.wks.ton	8.00	—	8.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c. unit	.60	—	.65
Sulfate.....unit	—	—	1.00
Steamed Bone Meal, N.Y.....ton	28.00	—	30.00

Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	17.50	—	18.50
Remelted, Scrap.....cwt.	.08¼	—	.09
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.cwt.	5.10	—	5.20
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	—	—	—
Cadmium.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Cobalt.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Copper prime Lake.....cwt.	12.87½	—	13.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	12.87½	—	13.00
Casting.....cwt.	—	—	12.50
Graphite, crude, Amorphous.ton	18.00	—	45.00
Flake.....lb.	.04	—	.08
Iridium.....oz.	150.00	—	160.00
Lead, N. Y.....cwt.	5.45	—	5.50
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Manganese ore.....unit	.25½	—	.26
Mercury.....flask	55.00	—	57.00
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	—	36.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	—	37.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	39.00
Palladium.....oz.	51.00	—	55.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	—	—	90.00
Silver.....oz.	—	—	.99¼
Foreign.....oz.	—	—	.68½
Tin Stralts.....cwt.	31.00	—	31.25
American, Standard.....cwt.	—	—	30.50
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	—	—	30.25
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—	—
Wolframite, Chinese.....ton	—	—	2.00
Bolivian.....2.75	—	—	3.00
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—	—
Japanese.....	—	—	—
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—	5.35
Spot.....cwt.	—	—	5.30

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Naphthalene Refined Flake and Ball

"Cyanegg" Sodium Cyanide 96/98%

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Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar Agar, No. 1.....lb.	—	1.25
No. 2	—	1.00
No. 370	.72
Agaric, white	1.35	1.50
Almonds, bitter, 28 lb. bxs.....lb.	.25	.30
Sweet .....	.30	.35
Meal .....	.28	.30
Ambergris, black	—	8.00
Grey	—	25.00
Area Nuts .....	.08	.08½
Powdered	—	.12
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.40	.45
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	—	.05
Cantharides, Chinese, cases.....lb.	1.05	1.10
Powdered	1.25	1.30
Russian, whole	—	3.10
Powdered	—	3.40
Cascara Amarga, 150 lb. bales.....lb.	—	.40
Castoreum	—	4.00
Charcoal Willow, pd. bbls.....lb.	.06	.07
Wood, powdered .....	.04	.04½
Civet	2.75	3.00
Cochineal, U.S.P. ....lb.	.40	.50
Colocyath, Apples .....	.24	.25
Pulp, U.S.P. ....lb.	.37	.40
Spanish Apples .....	.28	.30
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.18	.20
Jewelers, large .....	.60	.70
Small .....	.60	.70
French .....	.18	.20
Powdered	—	.14
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.50	.55
Reeds .....	.68	.70
Ergot, Russian	1.05	1.10
Spanish, 200 lb. bags.....lb.	1.05	1.10
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.12	.13
Guarana	—	.80
Honey Calif. ....lb.	—	.11

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.23	—	.25
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.23	—	.25
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)			
Russian	—	9.00	
Kamala	—	3.25	
Kola Nuts, 150 lb. bags.....lb.	.04	—	.05
Leeches	7.00	—	8.00
Lime Juice, clarified.....gal.	.50	—	.60
Lupulin	—	1.25	
Lycopodium, 22 lb. boxes.....lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Manna, large flake.....lb.	—	.35	
Small flake .....	.50	—	.52
Sorts	—	.45	
Moss, Iceland .....	.07	—	.08
Irish, Bleached .....	.07	—	.09
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz.	16.00	—	17.00
Tonquin	17.00	—	19.00
Grain, Cab. ....oz.	25.00	—	26.00
Tonquin	32.00	—	33.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals			
Nutgalls, Chinese .....	.16	—	.17
Aleppy .....	.13	—	.14
Nux Vomica, buttons, bgs.....lb.	.06	—	.07
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.10	—	.11
Quassia Chips .....	.08	—	.08½
Sandalwood, Chips	—	.35	
Ground	—	.40	
Scammony, resin	—	1.25	
Spermaceti, blocks .....	.30	—	.31
Storax, liquid, artif.....lb.	.75	—	.80
Gen., U.S.P. ....lb.	—	1.30	
Tamarinds, bbls. ....lb.	.03	—	.03½
Kegs	2.75	—	3.00
Tar, Barbadoes	1.25	—	1.35
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	.40	—	.42
Artificial .....	.09	—	.11
Spirits, See Naval Stores			
*Nominal			

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para .....	.25	—	.26
South American .....	.29	—	.30
Fir, Canada	10.75	—	11.00
Oregon, bbls., cans.....gal.	1.20	—	1.45
Peru	—	2.25	
Tolu .....	.50	—	.60

BARKS

Angostura .....	.24	—	.25
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.14	—	.15
Barberry (tree) .....	.25	—	.26
Bayberry .....	.10	—	.12
Blackhaw of Root .....	.22	—	.23
of Tree .....	.15	—	.16
Buckthorn .....	.06½	—	.07
Calisaya .....	.18	—	.20
Canella alba .....	.50	—	.55
Cascara Sagrada .....	.11	—	.15
Cascarella, quills .....	.30	—	.35
Siftings .....	.20	—	.25
Chestnut .....	.08½	—	.09
Cinchona, Red quills.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Broken .....	.15	—	.20
Yellow U.S.P. ....lb.	.16	—	.18
Condurango .....	.07	—	.08
Cotton Root	—	.14	
Cramp (so-called) .....	.08	—	.09
Cramp (true) .....	.40	—	.42
Dogwood, Jamaica .....	.09	—	.11
Elm, Select, bbls. ....lb.	.25	—	.27
Grinding .....	.12	—	.14
Powdered .....	.14	—	.16
Fringe Tree20	—	.21
Hemlock	—	.06	
Lemon Peel08½	—	.09
Mezereon10	—	.11
Oak, red05	—	.06
White05	—	.06

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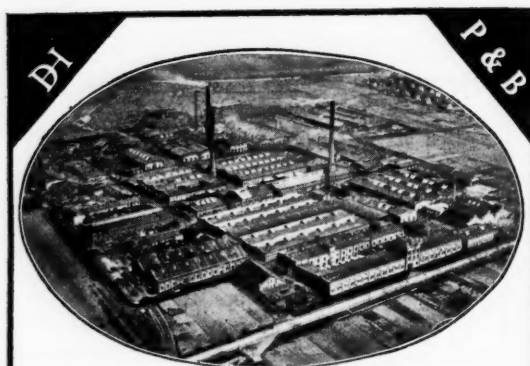
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Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	.08½ — .06				
Sweet05 — .05½				
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.15 — .15½				
Northern15 — .15½				
Pomegranate of Root .....	.16 — .17				
of Fruit .....	.16 — .17				
Sassafras, ordinary .....	.10 — .14				
Select .....	.19 — .20				
Simaruba .....	.14 — .15				
Soap, whole .....	.05 — .05½				
Cut .....	.08½ — .09				
Crushed .....	.08½ — .09				
Powdered .....	.11 — .12				
Tagalder .....	.05 — .05½				
Tonga .....	.35 — .36				
Wahoo of Root .....	.32 — .33				
of Tree .....	.25 — .26				
Willow, Black	— — .06				
White	— — .15				
White Pine Rosed.....lb.	— — .06				
White Poplar	— — .04				
Wild Cherry—					
Thin Green Rosed.....lb.	.16 — .18				
Thick Rosed .....	.10 — .12				
Thin Natural .....	.09 — .10				
Thick Natural .....	.06 — .07				
Witch Hazel	— — .08				
BEANS					
Calabar	— — .18				
Cassia Fistula .....	.08½ — .09				
Castor .....	.03 — .03½				
St. Ignatius	— — .22				
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.05 — .07				
Tonka, Angostura	1.20 — 1.30				
Para .....	.80 — .90				
Surinam .....	.85 — .95				
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	9.00 — 10.00				
Cuts	7.50 — 8.00				
Bourbon	3.00 — 3.75				
South American	7.00 — 7.25				
Tahiti, Yellow Label	— — 2.10				
Green Label	— — 2.10				
BERRIES					
Cubebs, ordinary, 130 lb.bags.lb.	.90 — .95				
XX .....	.95 — 1.00				
Powdered .....	.90 — .95				
Fish, 100-125 lb. bags.....lb.	.04½ — .05				
Horse, Nettle, dry .....	.35 — .36				
Juniper, 125 lb. bags.....lb.	.03½ — .04				
Laurel	— — .08				
Poke	— — .16				
Prickly Ash .....	.11 — .12				
Raspberries, dried .....	.35 — .40				
Saw Palmetto .....	.12 — .13				
Sloe .....	.14 — .15				
FLOWERS					
Arnica .....	.09½ — .10				
Borage	— — .28				
Calendula Petals, Imp.....lb.	— — .50				
Chamomile, Hung.150-200lb.cs.lb.	.30 — .35				
Roman	— — .80				
Clover Tops	— — .10				
Dogwood	— — .15				
Elder .....	.23 — .24				
Insect, open whole	— — .38				
Closed whole	— — .40				
Powdered, Pure, 110 lb. kegs lb.	.53 — .55				
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.lb.	.33 — .35				
Kousso	— — 1.10				
Lavender .....	.25 — .40				
Linden, with Leaves.....lb.	.10 — .11				
Without Leaves .....	.20 — .21				
Malva, blue	— — .35				
Black	— — —				
Mullein	— — .60				
Orange .....	.45 — .50				
Poppy, red .....	.40 — .50				
Rosemary .....	.28 — .30				
Saffron, American	1.10 — 1.15				
Valencia	27.00 — 28.00				
Violet	— — .70				
Tilia (see Linden)					
GUMS					
Aloes, Barbados	— — .50				
Cape, 400 lb. cases.....lb.	.07½ — .08				
Curacao, 100 lb. cases.....lb.	.07½ — .08				
Socotrine, whole	— — .40				
Ammoniac, tears	— — 1.60				
Arabic, firsts .....	.22 — .24				
Seconds .....	.19 — .21				
Sorts Amber, 220 lb. bags.....lb.	.11 — .11½				
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	.18 — .20				
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P.....lb.	.30 — .32				
Powdered, 180 lb. bbls.....lb.	.52 — .54				
Benzoins, Slam	1.40 — 1.60				
Sumatra	— — .50				
Camphor, ref., See Fine chem. list					
Catechu	— — .10				
Chicle .....	.60 — .75				
Damar .....	.30 — .32				
Euphorbium	— — .35				
Powdered	— — .55				
Galbanum	1.10 — 1.20				
Gambier .....	.06¾ — .07				
Gamboge	1.25 — 1.35				
Guaiaac .....	.45 — .50				
Karaya, Powdered .....	.15 — .20				
Kino, Black	— — .50				
Mastic .....	.43 — .44				
Myrrh, Select .....	.42 — .45				
Sorts .....	.35 — .38				
Olibanum, sift. 280 lb. case.....lb.	.10 — .10½				
Tears, 280 lb. case.....lb.	.13 — .18				
Opium, See fine chem. list					
Sandarac .....	.23 — .25				
Scammony Resin	1.35 — 1.40				
Senegal, picked .....	.15 — .16				
Spruce	1.00 — 1.50				
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs					
Thus	— — .06				
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	2.00 — 2.15				
No. 2 to No. 6.....lb.	1.00 — 1.75				
Powdered75 — .75				
Turkish75 — .90				



E. de HÄEN

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Acid Phosphoric Magnesium Fluosilicate
Antimony Salts—all strengths Manganese Sulphate
Antimony Sulfurets Potassium Meta Bisulphite
Ammonium Sulfocyanide Potassium Sulphocyanide

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SHELLAC			ROOTS		
D. C.lb.	.96	— .98	Aconite, U.S.P.lb.	.23	— .25
Fine Orangelb.	.87	— .88	Aletris (Unicorn true)....lb.	.30	— .32
Second Orange ....lb.	.83	— .85	Alkanet ....lb.	.10	— .12
T. N. ....lb.	.81	— .82	Althea, cut ....lb.	.10	— .12
Ground reg. ....lb.	—	— .92	. Whole ....lb.	.07½	— .08
Regular bleached ....lb.	—	— .95	Angelica American ....lb.	.15	— .16
Bone Dry ....lb.	.94	— .95	Arnica ....lb.	.25	— .26
LEAVES AND HERBS			Arrowroot, American, powd....lb.	.05	— .06
Aconite ....lb.	.26	— .27	St. Vincent, powd., bbls....lb.	.08	— .09
Balmomy ....lb.	.14	— .15	Bamboo Brier ....lb.	.04	— .05
Belladonna ....lb.	.11	— .14	Bearsfoot ....lb.	.04½	— .05
Boneset, leaves and tops....lb.	—	— .09	Belladonna ....lb.	.11	— .13
Buchu, Short, 250 lb. bales....lb.	.85	— .92	Berberis Aquifolium ....lb.	.17	— .18
Long ....lb.	—	—	Beth ....lb.	.17	— .18
Cannabis, true, imported....lb.	—	—	Blood ....lb.	.14	— .15
American (no assay)....lb.	—	— .20	Blueflag ....lb.	.24	— .26
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— .30	Bryonia ....lb.	.10	— .12
Catnip ....lb.	.10	— .15	Burdock ....lb.	.10	— .11
Chestnut ....lb.	—	— .06	Calamus, bleached ....lb.	—	— .45
Chiretta ....lb.	—	— .20	Unbleached, natural ....lb.	.10	— .11
Coca, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—	Cohosh, black ....lb.	.07	— .08
Truxillo ....lb.	—	— .35	Blue ....lb.	.08	— .09
Coltsfoot ....lb.	.07	— .07½	Colchicum ....lb.	.13	— .15
Corn Silk ....lb.	.05	— .05½	Colombo, whole ....lb.	.03	— .04
Damlana ....lb.	.09	— .10	Comfrey ....lb.	.20	— .22
Deer Tongue ....lb.	.07½	— .08	Culver's ....lb.	.17	— .18
Digitalis ....lb.	.08	— .09	Cranesbill ....lb.	.12	— .13
Eucalyptus ....lb.	.05	— .05½	Dandelion, Imported ....lb.	.07½	— .08
Euphorbia Pitulifera ....lb.	.10	— .12	Doggrass, U.S.P., cut ....lb.	.09	— .10
Grindelia Robusta ....lb.	.09	— .10	Echinacea ....lb.	.34	— .35
Henbane ....lb.	—	— .45	Elecampane ....lb.	.09	— .10
Henna ....lb.	.17	— .18	Galangal ....lb.	.07	— .08
Horehound ....lb.	.08	— .09	Gelsemium ....lb.	.11	— .12
Horsetail ....lb.	.14	— .15	Gentian ....lb.	.08	— .09
Jaborandi ....lb.	.35	— .40			
Laurel ....lb.	.02½	— .03½			
Life Everlasting ....lb.	.05	— .06			
Liverwort ....lb.	—	— .25			
Lobelia ....lb.	.08½	— .09			
Matico ....lb.	—	— .20			
Marjoram, German ....lb.	.22	— .23			
French ....lb.	.12	— .13			
Motherwort Herb ....lb.	—	— .11			
Patchouli ....lb.	.25	— .28			
Pennyroyal ....lb.	.08	— .14			
Peppermint, American ....lb.	.20	— .22			
Pichi ....lb.	—	— .10			
Prince's Pine ....lb.	.14	— .15			
Plantain ....lb.	—	— .15			
Pulsatilla ....lb.	—	— .50			
Queen of the Meadow....lb.	.06	— .06½			
Rose, pale and red....lb.	.25	— .50			
Rosemary ....lb.	.03	— .04			
Rue ....lb.	—	—			
Sage, Dalmatian ....lb.	.05½	— .06½			
Greek ....lb.	.03	— .04			
Spanish ....lb.	.03	— .04			
Savory ....lb.	.10	— .10½			
Senna, Alex. whole, cases....lb.	.28	— .35			
Half Leaf, 350 lb. bales....lb.	.15	— .16			
Siftings ....lb.	.09½	— .10			
Powdered ....lb.	.12	— .13			
Tinnevely, Jobbing ....lb.	.12	— .14			
Grinding ....lb.	.04	— .06			
Pods ....lb.	.06	— .06½			
Powdered ....lb.	.08	— .09			
Sideritis, cut ....lb.	.14	— .15			
Skullcap, Western ....lb.	—	— .20			
Spearwort, American ....lb.	—	— .24			
Squaw Vine ....lb.	.14	— .15			
Stramonium ....lb.	.08½	— .09			
Tansy ....lb.	.16	— .18			
Thyme Spanish ....lb.	.07½	— .08			
French ....lb.	.08½	— .09			
Uva Ursilb.	.06½	— .08			
Witch Hazellb.	.08	— .09			
Wormwood, importedlb.	.10	— .12			
Yerba Santalb.	.11	— .12			

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.04	Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 lb. bale..	.29 1/2	.30
.04 1/2	Amboyas	—	—
.08	Penang60	.65
.22	Ginger, African09 1/2	.10
.70	Jamaica, grinding .....	.34	.35
.03 1/2	Japan .....	.00 1/2	.10
.06 1/2	Cochin ABC and lemon .....	.09 1/4	.10
.06	Mace, Siau .....	.37	.38
.06 1/2	Banda, No. 1 .....	.44	.45
.06 1/2	Batavia .....	.29	.30
.04	Nutmegs, 110s .....	.21	.22
.07	75s-80s .....	.27	.28
.06 1/2	Paprika .....	.15	.20
.06 1/2	Pepper, Black Sing .....	.10 1/4	.10 1/2
.12	White .....	.13 1/2	.14
.14 1/2	Peppers, Red, Mombasa .....	.32	.33
.08	Cherries .....	.18	.18 1/2
.08 1/2	Bombay .....	.15 1/2	.16
.07 1/2	Japan .....	.37	.38
.15	Pimento, Select .....	.04 1/2	.04 3/4

WAXES

.166	Bayberry .....	.19 1/2	.22
.05 1/2	Bees, white .....	.35	.39
.07	Yellow, refined .....	.25	.26
.10	Crude .....	.17	.19
.35	Candelilla .....	.24	.25
.14	Carnauba, Flor. ....	.45	.48
.35	No. 1, North Country .....	.44	.46
.06 1/2	No. 2, North Country .....	.25	.26
.05	No. 3, Fatty Gray .....	.15	.16
.11	No. 3, Chalky .....	.14 1/2	.15
2.25	Ceresin Yellow .....	.07 1/2	.08 1/2
.15	White .....	.09	.10
.07	Japan .....	.16 1/2	.17
.25	Montan, crude .....	.04 1/2	.05
.19	*Bleached	—	—
.07	Ozokerite, brown, hard .....	.22	.24
.15	Green, hard .....	.25	.26
.25	Refined, yellow	—	—
.19	Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.03 1/4	.04 1/4
.25	Ref'd 118-120 deg.03 1/4	.03 1/2
	Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils		
	*Nominal		

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Sweet	lb.	.50	— .60
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.25	— .27
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Rectified	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
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U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Bay	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
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Artificial	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	—	— 2.75
Crude	lb.	—	— 1.85
Bois de Rose	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Cade	lb.	.50	— .60
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.70	— .80
U.S.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Calamus	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Camphor, by-product	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Japanese white	lb.	.19	— .20
Cananga, Native	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Rectified	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Crude	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Cardamom, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Carvol	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Cassia Technical, 75-95 p.e.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Cedar Leaf, 50 lb. cans.	lb.	.90	— .95
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.28	— .30
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Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.	lb.	11.00	— 12.00
Leaf	lb.	—	— 2.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.54	— .55
Java	lb.	—	— .75
Cloves, 50 lb. cans.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Bottles, 5 lbs.	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
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Cubebs, U.S.P., 5 lb. bot.	lb.	6.50	— 6.75

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Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.37	— .40
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Geranium, Rose Algerian.	lb.	—	— 8.50
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Ginger	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Hemlock, 40 lb. cans.	lb.	.85	— .90
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
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Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
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Limes, Expressed	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
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Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
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West Indianlb.	—	— 4.00
Sassafras, natural, 30 lb. cans....lb.	.45	— .46
Artificiallb.	4.00	— 4.25
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Spearmintlb.	.85	— .90
Spruce, 40 lb. cans....lb.	9.50	— 10.00
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Refined, U. S. P., cans....gal.	1.00	— 1.10
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Wintergreen, sweet birch....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
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Amyl Salicylate, 100 lb. cys....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Anisic Aldehydelb.	4.00	— 4.25
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Free From Chlorinelb.	1.60	— 1.76
Benzyl Acetatelb.	1.20	— 1.25
Benzyl Alcohollb.	1.10	— 1.25
Benzyl Benzoatelb.	1.35	— 1.60
Benzyl Formatelb.	3.50	— 3.75
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Cinnamic Aldehydelb.	3.25	— 4.00
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Coumarinlb.	—	— 3.00
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Linalyl Acetatelb.	8.00	— 9.00
Linalyl Benzoatelb.	14.00	— 15.00
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Mirbane, rect., drums extra....lb.	.10	— .11
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Musk Ketonelb.	9.00	— 10.00
Musk Xylenelb.	2.25	— 2.75
Nerolinlb.	2.25	— 2.50
Phenylacetaldehydelb.	6.00	— 9.00
Phenylacetic Acidlb.	2.50	— 3.00
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GLAUBER SALT—47 bbls., Cooper & Cooper, Bremen.

GLUE—111 bbls., W. E. Miller, Havre; 60 bbls., British Bank of South America, Antwerp; 330 bbls., W. E. Miller, Antwerp; 1 cse., C. F. Gaetjens, London; 199 pkgs., W. E. Miller, Havre; 40 bgs., Milligan & Higginson Glue Co., Glasgow; 140 pkgs., American Express Co., Liverpool.

GUMS—100 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Bordeaux; 1,425 bgs., 42 cs., Order, Madras; 100 cs., Order, Marseilles; Adragante, 15 cs., 23 bgs., Order, Marseilles; Chiclé, 217 bbls., American Chiclé Co., Progreso; Copal, 6,656 cks., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Grand Bassam; 425 bgs., International Banking Corporation, Antwerp; 272 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Antwerp; 30 bgs., National Varnish Co., Antwerp; 25 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 510 cs., 460 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; 341 bgs., International Banking Corp., Singapore; 303 bgs., Irving National Bank, Singapore; 140 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; Damar, 200 cs., L. C. Gillespie Sons, Singapore; 100 cs., Bank of Manhattan Co., Batavia; 100 cs., Fidelity International Trust Co., Batavia; 400 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Batavia; 200 cs., Balfour Williamson & Co., Batavia; 100 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Batavia; 50 cs., Order, Batavia; Karaya, 325 cs., Order, Madras; Mastic, 10 cs., Ionian Bank, Ltd., Chios; 10 cs., S. Pervolous, Chios; 20 cs., Commercial Bank of Greece, Chios; Sandarac, 25 bbls., Order, Marseilles; Tragacanth, 55 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, London.

HELIOTROPINE—9 drs., Order, Hamburg; 1 cse., Order, Hamburg.

HOPS—15 cs., 5 bbls., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 10 bbls., B. Schwarz & Son, Hamburg.

INSECTICIDE—3 cs., Maltus & Ware, London.

IODINE—20 kgs., Order, London; Crude, 5 cs., Attrikren Chemical Works, Osaka.

IRON SILICATE—10 cks., A. Murphy & Co., Liverpool.

IRON OXIDE—62 cks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 47 cks., L. H. Butcher Co., Liverpool; 15 cks., E. M. & F. Waldo, Liverpool; 350 bbls., National City Bank, Marseilles.

KAPOC—551 bbls., G. Whitcomb & Co., Sourabaya; 393 bbls., Asla Banking Corp., Sourabaya; 826 bbls., Order, Sourabaya; 257 dble. bgs., Fourth Atlantic National Bank, Sourabaya; 257 bgs., First National Bank Boston, Samarang; 150 bbls., Bank of New York, Samarang; 281 bbls., A. J. Cookman & Co., Samarang; 268 bbls., Elliot Mills, Inc., Samarang; 942 bbls., Order, Samarang.

LAC—100 bgs., Order, Hamburg.

LEAVES—50 bbls., American Express Co., Hamburg; 130 bbls., Smith, Kline & French Co., Hamburg; Buchu, 10 bbls., Order, Cape Town; Eucalyptus, 2 bgs., Order, Hamburg; Henna, 43 bgs., Sultonfulr Trading Co.,

Trieste; 89 bgs., Order, Marseilles; Patchouli, 100 bbls., D. L. Silverman, Penang; Sage, 111 bbls., Ladenburg Neumond & Co., Trieste; Stramonium, 75 bbls., American Express Co., Hamburg; 6 bgs., Order, Hamburg.

LEECHES—8 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

LICORICE—Juice, 50 cs., A. M. Leslie & Co., Marseilles; 20 cs., Order, Marseilles; Powder, 5 cs., A. M. Leslie & Co., Marseilles.

LIME CITRATE—338 cks., 1 bx., Citro Chemical Co. of America, Bari; 340 cks., C. Pfizer & Co., Bari.

LITHOPONE—200 cks., W. Brodie, Rotterdam; 80 bbls., Alkar Chemical Corp., Hamburg.

MANURE SALT—2,250 bgs., A. Vogel, Hamburg.

MAGNESITE—116 cks., A. A. Kramer Co., Rotterdam.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—239 cks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Bremen; 189 drs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; 370 drs., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg; 198 cks., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; 190 cs., Order, Hamburg.

MERCURY—30 flasks, Poillon & Poirer, Vera Cruz.

MYROBALANS—21,558 bgs., 2,903 pkts., Order, Madras.

NAPHTHALENE SALTS—301 bgs., Order, London.

NUX VOMICA—439 bgs., Order, Calcutta.

OCBRE—180 bbls., American Exchange National Bank, Marseilles; 20 bbls., Reichard, Coulston & Co., Marseilles.

OILS—Coconut, 971 tons in bulk, Order, Manila; 2,500 tons, American Linseed Co., Manila; 1,168 tons, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Manila; Cod, 400 cks., National Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 200 cks., Babcock McLeod & Co., St. Johns; Haarlem, 10 cs., Order, Rotterdam; Linseed, 572 bbls., National Lead Co., Rotterdam; 80 bbls., Munn & Jenkins, Rotterdam; 996 bbls., Munn & Jenkins, Rotterdam; 568 bbls., Clements & Son, Rotterdam; 170 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 55 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 47 drs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 1,084 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; 73 bbls., Order, Leith; Lubricating, 1 cse., Asiatic Petrol Co., Durban; 50 bbls., Order, Glasgow; Mineral, 5 bbls., Order, Antwerp; Olive, 10 cks., E. La Montagne's Sons, Bordeaux; 2 bbls., N. Orosoquo, Alexandria; 5 cs., 16 bbls., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Alexandria; 22 cs., 3 bbls., General Transport Co., Alexandria; 1 bbl, Hays, Hazelton, Alexandria; 5 cs., 1 csk., Gallagher & Ascher, Alexandria; 5 cs., 1 bbl, Order, Alexandria; 25 cs., Peters, White & Co., Bari; 2 bbls., C. Vastola, Bari; 200 bbls., National City Bank, Bari; 1 bbl, L. Assemzio, Bari; 2 bbls., G. Pappalardo, Bari; 200 bbls., State Bank of New York, Seville; 736 bbls., 300 puns, Irving National Bank, Seville; 200 bbls., 800 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Seville; 25 bbls., Magnus, Mabey & Reynard, Seville; 75 cs., Lazard Freres, Seville; 50 bbls., Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Seville; 139 cs., 60 bbls., D. R. Crosley, Seville; 50 bbls., J. Redon, Seville; 250 bbls., 11 cs., Order, Seville; 3 cks., C. B. Richard & Co., Palermo; 6 cks., Colombo Co., Palermo; 14 cs., S. Dragotto, Palermo; 30 cs., G. Cuelca, Palermo; 52 pkgs., Colombo Co., Palermo; 20 cs., Ward Line, Piraeus; 300 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 300 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Marseilles; 200 bbls., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Marseilles; 105 cs., R. H. Macy & Co., Marseilles; 200 bbls., Bank of Manhattan Co., Marseilles; 100 bbls., Bank of America, Marseilles; 10 bbls., J. De Redon, Marseilles; 50 bbls., A. DeLa Mulson, Marseilles; 350 cs., Nicolle Olive Oil Co., Marseilles; 25 bbls., Columbia Trust Co., Marseilles; 500 bbls., 644 cs., Order, Marseilles; Sulfur Olive, 100 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; 60 bbls., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Marseilles; 200 bbls., Philadelphia National Bank, Bari; 30 bbls., T. B. Dewsnap & Co., Seville; Green, 1 lot, E. H. Well, Bari; Palm, 107 cks., Chemical National Bank, Conton; 285 cks., Order, Accra Lagos; 505 cks., African & Eastern

Trading Co., Calabar; 710 csks., African & Eastern Trading Co., Apob; 76 csks., W. R. Grace & Co., Lagos; 61 csks., Thornt & Fehr, Lagos; 37 csks., Order, Liverpool; **Perilla**, 100 bbls., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Kobe; 600 bbls., Cook & Swan Co., Dairen; **Seal**, 1 bx., Bowring & Co., St. Johns; **Seed**, 80 bbls., Order, Liverpool; **Wood**, 240 csks., Bank of New York, Hankow; 11,660 piculs, L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Hankow

OILS, ESSENTIAL—3 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Bremen; 4 cs., E. E. Marks Co., Havre; 3 cs., Orbis Products Trading Co., Havre; 12 cs., Polaks Frutal Works, Rotterdam; 115 cs., Order, Bari; 33 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 1 csk., 1 csc., Order, London; 8 cs., Order, Palermo; 3 cs., Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, St. Johns; 18 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Hamburg; 1 cse., A. Giese & Son, Hamburg; 15 cs., Ungerer & Co., Marseilles; 8 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles; 4 cs., Lautier Fils, Marseilles; 28 cs., 2 drs., Order, Marseilles; 6 cs., Order, Marseilles; **Camphor**, 100 drs., Dodge & Olcott, Kobe; **Cassia**, 25 cs., Order, Hongkong; **Citronella**, 2 drs., Order, Hamburg; 1 drum, Order, Hamburg; 4 drs., Order, Sourabaya; **Cypress**, 1 cse., Fritzsche Bros., Marseilles; **Eucalyptus**, 200 cs., 12 drs., J. F. McCoy & Co., Melbourne; **Geranium**, 6 cs., J. Elwell & Co., Havre; 2 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles; **Juniper Berry**, 1 drum, Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam; **Lavender**, 11 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Marseilles; **Lemon**, 156 hlf. cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bari; 300 cs., East River National Bank, Bari; 20 hlf. cs., F. Sicula, Bari; 20 csk. E. & J. Burke, Palermo; 200 cs., Bank of Manhattan Co., Palermo; 3 cs., Colombo Co. Palermo; **Lemon Grass** 37 drs., Order, Cochinchina; **Orange**, 115 hlf. cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bari; **Patchouli**, 8 cs., Order, Singapore; **Sandalwood**, 23 cs., Order, London; 4 cs., Orbis Products Co., London

PIMENTO—250 bgs., E. J. Kerr & Co., Kingston; 500 bgs., D. R. Clarke, Kingston; 16 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; 679 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Kingston; 363 bgs., Order, Jamaica

PLUMBAGO—100 bbls., W. P. Peabody & Co., Colombo; 12 csks., Stern & Stern, Liverpool

POTASSIUM SALTS—Bromide, 40 cs., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; **Muriate**, 2,000 bgs., A. Vogel, Bremen; **Permanganate**, 18 drs., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; **Prussiate**, 20 csks., Order, Rotterdam; **Sulfate**, 3,000 bgs., A. Vogel, Bremen

QUININE—22 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam

ROOT—42 bls., Order, Hamburg; **Arrow**, 5 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., London; **Belladonna**, 132 bls., Ladenburg Neumond & Co., Trieste; **Broom**, 200 pks., New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co., Vera Cruz; 214 bls., H. Triest Co., Vera Cruz; **Canagria**, 21 bgs., Order, Vera Cruz; **Licorice**, 328 bls., Order, Smyrna; **Medicinal**, 10 bls., U. S. Forwarding Co., Trieste; **Sarsaparilla**, 10 bls., W. Benkert Co., Vera Cruz; 5 bls., Order, Vera Cruz

ROSEWOOD—97 logs, Order, Victoria

SAFFRON—1 cse., Order, Marseilles

SAFFRO—4 drs., Fritzsche Bros., Hamburg

SAL AMMONIAC—28 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam

SALT—1,120 csks., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool

SANDALWOOD—258 pcls., Boston & Lockport Block Co., Sydney; 14 bgs., 258 blockheads, Order, Sydney; **Chips**, 120 bgs., Order, Madras

SAPONINE—6 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg

SEEDS—200 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; 8 pks., J. C. Robold & Co., Havre; 100 bgs., A. Stallmann & Co., Hamburg; **Anise**, 60 bgs., Order, Marseilles; 160 bgs., Order, Marseilles; **Caraway**, 200 bgs., French Kreime & Co., Rotterdam; 5 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; **Cardamom**, 40 cs., Order, Madras; **Castor**, 21,394 bgs., Order, Madras; **Cumin**, 200 bgs., J. J. Toledano & Co., Bordeaux; **Flax**, 2,422 bgs., Order, Madras; **Lucern**, 179 bgs., Order, Cape Town; **Poppy**, 300 bgs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 5 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; **Blue**, 198 bgs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; **Rape**, 50 bls., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 50 bls., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; **Sesame**, 140 bgs., Order, Hankow

SENNA—17 bls., Order, London

SHELLAC—407 bgs., Bank of America, Calcutta; 250 bgs., 100 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 100 bgs., British Bank of South America, Calcutta; 125 bgs., Bank of British West Africa, Calcutta; 100 bgs., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Calcutta; 519 bgs., Bank of Montreal, Calcutta; 2,112 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 200 cs., 125 bgs., Order, London; 45 cs., 25 chests, Order, Hamburg; 27 csks., Order, Bremen

SOAP—11 cs., G. Borgfeldt & Co., Rotterdam; 150 bxs., J. D. Nordlinger, Alexandria; 750 bxs., Leghorn Trading Co., Alexandria; 750 bxs., C. L. Huisken, Alexandria; 30 cs., G. Borgfeldt & Co., Hamburg; 60 cs., American Express Co., Marseilles; 2 cs., American Express Co., Hamburg; 200 cs., E. Waters, Hamburg

SODIUM SALTS—Cyanide, 185 cs., Order, Havre; **Hydrosulfite**, 50 kgs., Brewer & Co., Liverpool; 400 bbls., E. M. Sergeant & Co., Marseilles; **Nitrate**, 13,574 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; 28,472 bgs., Order, Iquique; 22,907 bgs., Order, Iquique; **Sulfate**, 1,200 bgs., Eggena & Co., Seville

SPICES—Cassia, 24 cs., W. Lyon & Co., Hongkong; 1,900 bls., Cate American Co., Hongkong; 250 bls., International Banking Corp., Hongkong; 150 cs., 750 bls., Order, Hongkong; **Chillies**, 43 bgs., W. N. Porter & Co., Freetown; 1,331 bbls., Order, Madras; 200 bgs., Frame & Co., Marseilles; **Cinnamon**, 200 cs., Order, Colombo; 100 bls., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Colombo; **Cloves**, 996 bls., Order, London; 200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 210 bgs., Order, Marseilles; **Ginger**, 1,988 bgs., W. N. Porter & Co., Freetown; 1,135 bgs., Order, Cochinchina; 1,430 bgs., Order, Calicut; 15 cs., Neumann & Schweers Co., Rotterdam; 1 bbl., A. Papalia, Mayaguez; 523 bgs., Cle Franck & Co., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 999 bgs., First National Bank of Boston, Sierra Leone; 125 bgs., Order, Sierra Leone; 2,048 bgs., D. Bacon, Liverpool; 16 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; 21 bxs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Kingston; 50 bgs., W. Benkert & Co., Kingston; 105 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Kingston; **Bleached**, 208 bgs., Order, Cochinchina; **Preserved**, 50 csks., Royhaver Bros., Hongkong; 50 csks., R. W. Delapenha, Hongkong; **Mustard**, 350 cs., Meyer & Lange, Rotterdam; 280 cs., J. & J. Colman, London; 5 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; **Nutmegs**, 18 bgs., 50 cs., D. L. Silverman, London; 49 cs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Pepper**, 4,281 bgs., Order, Cochinchina; 880 bgs., Order, Calicut; 14 bgs., A. & E. Trading Co., Sierra Leone; **Black**, 1,000 bgs., Order, Batavia; **Thyme**, 34 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Marseilles

SPONGES—3 bls., Order, London; 48 bls., Irving National Bank, Nassau; 10 bls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau; 100 pks., Order, Nassau; 45 bls., J. Bloch, Havana; **Clippings**, 50 bls., Lasker & Butler, Nassau; **Refuse**, 5 bls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau

STICK—168 cs., Order, Bangkok

SUMAC—Ground, 350 bgs., Bank of Manhattan Co., Palermo

TALC—250 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Bordeaux; 10 csks., L. Blanc Walthier, Bordeaux; **Powder**, 4 cs., Order, Marseilles

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,261 bgs., Bank of N. Y., Batavia; 1,010 bgs., Philadelphia National Bank, Batavia; 522 bgs., Tradesmans National Bank, Batavia; 735 bgs., Order, Batavia; 1,008 bgs., Order, Sourabaya

TARTAR—233 bgs., Order, Seville; 98 bls., Royal Baking Powder Co., Marseilles; 98 bgs., C. Pizzer & Co., Marseilles; 135 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; **Cream**, 20 csks., Herrick & Voigt, Rotterdam

TEA WASTE—1,179 bgs., Maywood Chemical Works, Calcutta; 260 bgs., Order, Calcutta

TERPINEOL ACETATE—5 cs., Order, Hamburg

WAX—246 bgs., London & Brazilian Bank, Ceara; 644 bgs., Lazard Freres, Ceara; 110 bgs., Sorenson & Neilsen, Ceara; 109 bls., Order, Marseilles; 200 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Kobe; **Bees**, 20 bbls., D. Steengrafe, Rio de Janeiro; 5 bgs., J. M. Vicens, Ponce; **Montan**, 625 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Vegetable**, 200 cs., Tai Trading Co., Marseilles; 20 cs., Shima Trading Co., Osaka

ZINC SALTS—Chloride, 36 csks., Chemical National Bank, Rotterdam; 2 drs., C. De P. Field Co., Hamburg; **Nickel**, 10 cs., L. C. Hirsch & Co., Hamburg; **Oxide**, 67 cs., L. H. Butcher Co., Liverpool

SAN FRANCISCO IMPORTS

Imports at San Francisco during the third week of April included the following: On the steamer Nan-king, from China, 500 barrels peanut oil, 112 packages dried album and 98 cases camphor; on the steamer St. Louis, from Antwerp and Bordeaux 450 sacks soda ash and 187 bags ochre; on the steamer Wolverine State, from Ceylon and Manila, 4,772 bags copra, 569 bags bonemeal, 50 bags shellac and 289 bags gum; on steamer Kinderdijk, from Rotterdam and Hamburg, 2,000 bags sulfur, 21 cases sienna earth, 10 packages saffron, 125 barrels gelatine, 120 barrels linseed oil, 14 bags calcium and 20 barrels lithopone; on the schooner William A. Bowden, from Tonga Island, 825 tons copra, and on the schooner Rosamond, from Tahiti, 1,050 tons copra.

The Corn Products Refining Company for the first quarter of 1922 reports surplus earnings after taxes and interest of \$2,163,389, which after allowing for the regular preferred dividends is equal to \$3.47 a share earned on the \$49,784,000 capital stock. This is at the rate of almost \$14 a share annually.

Professor The Svedberg of the University of Upsala, an international authority on colloid chemistry is coming to America to teach and to engage in research work with American chemists. Prof. Svedberg will be at the University of Wisconsin the second semester of the coming school year and at the summer session of 1923. This announcement is made by Dr. J. H. Mathews, director of the course of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, through the American Chemical Society. Colloid chemistry, in which great advances have been made in the last twenty years is described by Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft of Cornell University as "the chemistry of bubbles, drops, grains, filaments and films."

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained a protest of the Textile Alliance, Inc., covering dyes returned for duty at 30 per cent ad valorem and 5c per pound under Group 111, Section 501. Title V, of the Act of 1916. The importer claimed that the dyes, which were invoiced as helio fast blue B. C. conc and helio fast blue S. L. conc, were properly dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem under Paragraph 20, Act of 1913, or at 30 per cent ad valorem under Title V, Section 500, Group 111, Act of 1913.

Wants & Offers

Rate—All classifications, \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less, additional words, 5c each, per issue.

Payment—Must accompany order, add 10c if replies are to be forwarded.

Address "Wants & Offers"
DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS
3 Park Place, New York.

ASK THE Bureau of Employment of the Chemists' Club (Agency) 52 East 41st Street, New York City. If you need a chemist (man or woman) for the laboratory or works. If you wish a position for the practice of your profession. No charge to employers. Moderate fee to applicants. Prof. Herbert R. Moody, Chairman Club Committee.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CHEMICAL Engineer located in Hudson Terminal Bldg., New York City, desires to represent chemical manufacturers or chemical apparatus manufacturers for domestic or export sales. References furnished. Box 131, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

MODERN Formaldehyde plant of large capacity, with rectifying installation for wood alcohol, splendidly located at export harbor, desires cooperation with producers of crude and pure methyl alcohol. Syntes, NOL, SWEDEN.

FOR SALE, plant for manufacture of disinfectants in Hamburg, Germany. Address to "Disinfectants" to Rudolf Mosse, Hamburg, Germany.

NEW YORK Agency wanted for machinery or supplies of raw materials for chemical plants by chemical engineer of varied experience and wide acquaintance. Will establish office and work on commission only. Box 138, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED Pharmaceutical chemist with ten to twenty-five thousand dollars to invest, together with services, in a going pharmaceutical business. References and investigation exchanged. Box 135, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ENGLISHMAN with 17 years marketing experience at present manager well known American specialty, dealing with druggists and stores, wishes to meet with American House desiring representation in Great Britain. Address Z. N., 403 care of Deacon's, Leadenhall St. London, England.

SITUATIONS WANTED

GRADUATE chemist, with five years experience in manufacture of essential oils and aromatic chemicals desires change. Would prefer purchasing or manufacturing position with established perfume or essential oil house. Box 134, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

COLLEGE graduate in chemical engineering, 20, wishes to locate with reliable concern. Plant operation or research work preferred. Location immaterial. Box 136, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A GENERAL foreman of dye plant, aged 29, desires position along similar lines. Qualified by technical training one year in intermediates, two years in dye and several years in the steel industry, to fill responsible position. He is a hard worker and capable of handling equipment and labor to secure results. Further details on request. Box 139, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

HELP WANTED

PERFUMER thoroughly competent to take entire charge and further develop already well established business by large concern of mid-west. Salary will be in keeping with ability shown. Box 125, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN wanted by established chemical manufacturer. Moderate salary and commission basis. An opportunity to grow up with a new department. Box 128, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMEN wanted: We have big money-making, self-selling merchandise. Every druggist should buy. Very liberal proposition, side or main line. Box 1374, Detroit, Mich. (Davidson Rubber Goods f.o.b. Detroit at Mfr's prices, etc.) "Market News" price-current free.

WELL established drug house manufacturing complete line of pharmaceuticals, specialties and carrying sundries, is looking for a representative. Good salary and high commission. Unusual opportunity for a man having a following among druggists and physicians. Give full information in first letter. Box 130, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMIST: Essential oils house desires services chemist experienced in that line. State education, experience, salary, etc., in letter. Box 127, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE



Epsom Salt

For Manufacturing Purposes

Manufacturers who use Epsom Salt can now obtain a special grade at a lower price.

The siftings from our regular U. S. P. are just as white and dry; in fact, conform to our regular U. S. P. standard, except in the size of crystal. The chemical analysis of the manufacturing grade is identical with U. S. P. material.

Please note that the only difference is in structure of the crystal—that the manufacturer's grade is available only because the high "Dow" standard for U. S. P. material sifts out the smaller particles to be sold separately.

Our manufacturing grade of Epsom Salt is packed in 300-lb. barrels; 125-lb. kegs; 150-lb. bags, and 100-lb. bags.

Manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations using Epsom Salt, also of stock remedies and similar preparations, should write us for representative samples and prices, stating quantity used.

THE DOW CHEMICAL CO.

Midland, Mich.

90 West St., New York



Wants and Offers—*The Marketplace of the* - - *Drug and Chemical Industries*

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN acquainted with perfumery trade through east and south to sell synthetics and compounds. Real opportunity for a hustler. Box 126, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMEN for pharmaceuticals to physicians. Well known firm, established territory. Permanent advancement, opportunity manufacture. Box 141, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMEN acquainted with the druggists and doctors to represent well-known pharmaceutical and non-secret house. State experience and territory covered. Box 143, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALES MANAGER; established N. Y. pharmaceutical house also making exceptionally fine line of specialties for dispensing physicians and retail drug trade, desires live-wire sales manager capable of holding and increasing present profitable business. Inducements to right man. Write full particulars in confidence to Drugs, Box 137, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMEN: to sell "Todd's Tonic" as exclusive or side line to drug trade. Permanent and profitable position for responsible and experienced men. Write for sales arrangement stating experience and territory desired. Harry I. Neaman, 7213-15 Hamilton Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

SODIUM, Potassium and Ammonium Nitrate. We obtain these as a by-product, and offer them at very attractive prices. Box 132, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ORDER F & G Blue Package Drugs. They are pure, attractive, profitable and superior. Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo.

WE would like to move stock of following chemicals on hand Chicago. Zinc Chloride, 60% solution; ortho toluidine; naphthionic acid; sulphanilic acid; zinc chloride; ferrous chloride; anthranilic acid. Box 140, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SUBMIT sample Diethyl Phthalate and quote prices in drum lots. The Will Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE, closing out business. Bargains in standard true fruit and synthetic extracts. Prices and complete list from Danciger Bros., 308 West 6th St., Kansas City, Mo.

OFFER advantageous prices surplus stock Paranitriline highest quality. Box 124, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE: about 275 lbs. Chlorophyll (oil soluble). Pineoleum Co., 52 West 15th Street, New York City.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—2—1,600 gallon Buffalo Nitrators; 2—1,600 gallon Buffalo reducers, with condensers. Box 1288, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE Glass lined steel equipment for the chemical industries. Vacuum pans, sulphurators, storage tanks, mixing tanks, emulsifiers, truck and car tanks. The Pfaudler Co., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUR opportunity to be independent and prosperous, become our special representative, sell goods in constant demand; particulars free. The Bacorn Company, Elmira, N. Y.

SURPLUS Plant equipment, boilers; pumps; tanks; wood and steel kettles; dryers; blowers; mills. Send for lists. Hercules Powder Co., Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—Ball grinder, mushroom type, Jacoby or Brown make. Capacity one barrel. Box 142, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—Second hand liquid chlorine cylinders, good condition. State number, size, price, and location. Box 133, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LABORATORY power driven ball mill wanted. Interstate Chemical Company, 667 Garfield Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

STEEL TANKS

1500

New and slightly used steel tanks in all sizes and kinds. Pressure tanks, mixing tanks, storage tanks, pump tanks, heating tanks, etc. Write for Bulletin No. 7, giving sizes and descriptions.

NASHVILLE INDUSTRIAL CORP
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Buyers' Guide

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Battelle & Renwick Bowker Chemical Co. Butterworth Judson Corp. Church & Dwight The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. Commercial Solvents Corp. Contact Process Co. Chas. Cooper & Co. The Dow Chemical Co. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Ellis Jackson & Co. B. G. Feinberg General Chemical Co. Goldsmith Bros. Sm. & Refg. Co. Grasselli Chemical Co. Wm. S. Gray & Co. R. W. Greeff & Co. Innis Speiden & Co. Wm. E. Jordan & Co. A. Klipstein & Co.	Litter & Allen Merchants Chemical Co. Meteor Products Co. Mathieson Alkali Works The Miner-Edgar Co. Nichols Copper Co. Pacific Chemical Co. Pfaltz & Bauer Protexol Corp. Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Semet Solvay Co. Solvay Process Co. Stein Hall & Co. George F. Taylor Co. U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. Victor Chemical Works The Warner Chemical Co. Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co. Jacques Wolf & Co.
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FINE CHEMICALS

Abbott Laboratories Baird & McGuire Bowker Chemical Co. Chicago Starch Co. Antoine Chiris Co. Commercial Solvents Corp. Commonwealth Chemical Corp. Charles Cooper & Co. The Dow Chemical Co. Eastman Kodak Co. B. G. Feinberg E. Fougere & Co. T. Fujisawa & Co. Grasselli Chemical Co. William S. Gray & Co. R. W. Greeff & Co. A. H. Higbie A. Klipstein & Co. Jose Lopez	Litter & Allen Magnus, Mabce & Reynard, Inc. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works May & Baker Merck & Co. Meteor Products Co. H. A. Metz & Co. The Miner-Edgar Co. Monsanto Chemical Works N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Wks. Pacific Chemical Co. Pfaltz & Bauer Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. Stein Hall & Co. U. S. Industrial Chemical Co. Victor Chemical Works Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co.
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